DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED.

11916

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 5th - 1886.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Duplicate salary account for
2d Quarter 1886.

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 5. 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to
forward to you herewith duplicate
account for my salary for the
quarter ending June 30th 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill
Secretary of Legation.

Inclosure.

1- Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 5th 1886.

W. F. D. Chester
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Transmits statement of
salary account for
Quarter ending 30th
June 1886.

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 5th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, a statement of my salary account for the Quarter ending the 30th of June, 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
F. D. Chinkins.
Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

No 151. Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 5th 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Wm. Charles Denby.
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Transmits Statement of Salary Account for Quarter Ending June 30th 1886.

— - —

One enclosure.

No 151. Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 5th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a statement of
1/151. my Salary Account for the Quarter ending June 30th 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

Mr. Williams

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No 153.

Legation of the United States.

Aug. 16. 1886 Peking July 5th 1886

Approve. aal

Inclosed. Aug 17 86. cnd Cr.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Expenditure necessary office furniture.

One enclosure.

No 153.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 5th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In accordance with your despatch No. 56 I have this day drawn on you for $151.50 covering expenditure for one carpet for my office, two carpets for the other offices, four lamps and one stove for office use. I enclose vouchers herewith.

1/153

I have the honor to be,
Sir

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Vouchers for expenditure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams

No. 154.

Legation of the United States.

Aug. 16. 1886. Peking July 5th 1886.

Approv. aaa

Tracked. Aug 17 1886 cnd'b.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Account for repairs to Govt furniture.

Ord enclosure.

No 154.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 5th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In accordance with your despatch No. 51, which came during my absence from Peking, I have this day drawn on you for $106.78 gold. This sum represents $130.86 in Mexicans @ .81¢ per Mex. I have deducted from the sum of $166.16 Mex. mentioned in my despatch

No

No 68 of Jan. 13th last, $35.20.
Thirty dollars represent the
price of two candelabra
and $5.20 the price of a hall
lamp. They are not properly
repairs but are new articles.
They will be included in
the draft to cover articles
bought under the authority
of your despatch No 30, which
authorizes the expenditure
of $500.00. Vouchers for the
expenditures included in
the above mentioned draft
are enclosed herewith; they
are stated in Mexican
dollars, and, with the exception
of the deductions above
mentioned, are the same as

1/154

76

the vouchers submitted in my No. 68 of Jan 13th last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure-

1, Vouchers as above.

Kirk Bureau

No: 155 One Inclosure

Aug. 16. 1886
Ack by No. 4 file
aaa

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 5. 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Copy of despatch addressed to
Foreign office conveying thanks of
President for congratulations on
his marriage.

No: 155 One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 5. 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to forward to you herewith a copy of the despatch which I have addressed to the Tsung-li Yamên in compliance with the instructions contained in your telegraphic despatch of the 9th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Inclosure.
1. Mr. Denby to Foreign Office No: 7 July 5. 1886.

Copy. N° Inclosure.

Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office.

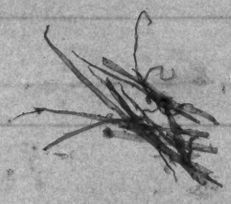
N° 7. July 5. 1886.

Y. I. H and Y. Y. E. E.

This Legation is in receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Government of the United States directing it to convey to H. I. M. the Emperor the sincere thanks of the President of the United States for the personal congratulations on his marriage which have been conveyed to him by H. M. Minister in Washington.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Y. I. H and Y. Y. E. E. the assurance of my high consideration.

(Sgd) Charles Denby.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams

No. 156.

Legation of the United States.

Aug. 16. 86 Peking July 5th 1886.

ack. 8 Aug 18 86 circular V

Copy to Legn at Seoul for mr. Parker's information Aug 18 86 circ'r. V

aag

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Li Hung Chang's advice to the King of Corea

One enclosure.

No. 156.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 5th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/156 forward to you herewith,
for your information, an
extract from a Shanghai
newspaper purporting to
give the substance of a
memorial addressed by Li
Kung Chang to the King
of Corea on the policy which
he should adopt toward
the

the Russians in view of
the frontiers of the two
countries being conterminous.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure -
1. Clipping North China Daily
News 26 June 1886

Enclosure 1 in 156

North China Daily News

June 26th 1886

CHINA AND COREA.

Memorial addressed by H.E. Li Hung-chang to the King of Corea upon the negotiations with Russia.

I dare with great respect to present to Your Majesty, some observations, in the form of questions and answers, upon the advantages and disadvantages which may arise from commercial transactions on the frontier, between Corea and Russia.

1st Q.—Are the frontiers of Corea and Russia conterminous, and what distance separates the two frontiers?

A.—As far as 20 *li* from the mouth of the river T'omen the left bank is the Russian frontier, and the right the Corean. Beyond that the river forms the boundary of Kirin.

2nd Q.—Since the frontier between Russia and Corea extends for 20 *li* from the mouth of the river, is it necessary to establish commercial relations on that frontier?

A.—If the frontier extended 1,000 *li*, it would certainly be well to establish commercial transactions as they are a source of wealth to the people; but the frontier only extending 20 *li* the coast trade suffices and frontier transactions need not be authorized.

3rd Q.—If Russia tried to force her projects by arms on the frontier what would you do?

A.—As the treaties recently signed between Corea and other countries are commercial ones only, if Russia tried to force a treaty with her, she would be in the wrong, and the other treaty powers have authority to decide who is in the right.

4th. Q.—Have the Russians any other object in trying to establish commercial relations on the frontier, or not?

A.—Commerce between Russia and Corea being so small, Russia certainly has another aim in view. One can easily see the disadvantages following their project. Duties could not be collected on the frontier so well as by the Customs. Would those bringing merchandise up the T'omen in ships be considered as land or sea traders? There being only one barrier on that frontier it would be very difficult to stop smuggling.

5th Q.—What is the chief aim the Russians have?

A.—They mean to encroach on Corea on the slightest quarrel. A land trade is certain to raise many quarrels and it is better for Corea to have no land trade at all.

6th Q.—What is the best means of avoiding a quarrel between the two nations?

A.—The three principal causes of frontier quarrels are:—

(1) Building forts and stationing troops on the frontier,

(2) Receiving fugitives and hiding them in the interior.

(3) Receiving fugitives from neighbouring countries and naturalizing them.

The law of nations forbids the building of forts on the frontiers. There are between all nations laws of extradition, and criminals, the worst of whom are those who incite rebellion, should be handed over to their authorities. Unless Corea makes a law of extradition with Russia, then there will arise many causes of quarrel. Even if Corea made such a law with Russia, it would not be kept by Russia in the same way as by the Corean Government, for at present there are two parties in Corea, Conservative and Progressive. These parties profiting by frontier trade will pass over the frontier, and there with impunity will await favourable opportunities, therefore the first thing Corea would have to do would be to establish barriers on the frontier to examine all those who wish to pass. Law permits men to change their nationality, and Russia would eagerly seize poor Koreans to people their vast plains, saying they were doing them good.

7th Q.—Of what importance to China is the establishing of a frontier trade between Russia and Corea?

A.—As the boundary of China next these two countries is only 20 *li* from the mouth of the T'omen, an able Commissioner would have to be sent at once to reside there, delimit it and guard it. If this was neglected it would be useless where once the Russians had commenced their encroachments.

As the question of frontier commerce is of the greatest importance, I shall be happy if Your Majesty will give a little of your attention to what I have written under the form of a conversation between two persons.

Following these questions and answers are some remarks and advice from Li Hung-chang. If Russia is bent on negotiating a treaty with Corea, the latter should choose an intelligent representative who shall explain to the Russian envoy that she will allow trade on the frontier, but the details will be arranged afterwards. The place fixed on for this trade being so near China, that power should be consulted, and the occasion should be taken for arranging the principal point, which is to settle the question of fugitives by international law; and if you have to carry on the negotiations verbally, have them written down. It is doubtful if the Coreans will obtain a satisfactory result, as both modern and ancient history show the injustice of strong powers towards weaker ones. And even if the Coreans derive great benefits from the frontier trade, they will not find them a compensation for the troubles it will cause. What will it be then if Corea derives no benefits! If the Russian mission returns to Europe without having negotiated the treaty, Corea will soon find herself in great trouble.

The treaty ought to be made, but great care is necessary. If your Government disdains this counsel, it will soon repent of it. Such are the words I wished to say to you, it is for Your Majesty to see if they are right or not.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED

Dispatch Bureau

No 157.

Legation of the United States.

Aug. 16. 86 Peking July 5th 1886.

Ack'd &c. Aug 19 circular.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Cooperation of foreign fleets in China.

No. 157.

Legation of the United States
Peking July 5th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

At the outbreak of troubles between France and China the Foreign Representatives agreed that the fleets of the neutral powers on the China station should cooperate for the protection of foreign interests at the Chinese open ports. This special agreement ceased, as a matter of course, with

with the reestablishment of peace, but nevertheless foreign ships of war have not ceased to lend protection to foreigners of whatever nationality they might be whose interests might be endangered in the port at which they were stationed. The ships of the U.S. Asiatic squadron have ever been especially willing to take upon themselves a very large share of the work of protection, even in ports in which none of their fellow citizens were residing, thus allowing the ships of other powers to be employed in more active work.

In

In view of the above facts the following particulars are especially interesting. Captain Glass, of the U.S.S. "Monocacy", stationed at Canton, desiring to take his ship down to Hongkong for a few days to transship to the "Canton", on her way home, some invalided and time expired officers and men, and to procure a few guns and some stores, asked, through H.B.M. Consul at Canton, if a British Gunboat could be sent to relieve him for a few days. He received a reply from the English Naval authorities in

in which it is said -

"He (Commodore Worcester R.N.)
"says that he will probably
"send the "Vigilant" off to
"Canton on Monday or Tuesday
"next, and that, though he
"has every wish to oblige you,
"she will probably be recalled
"irrespective of the return of
"the "Worcester" or any other
"ship of war. He adds that
"any British ship of war
"visiting Canton will come
"for the protection of British
"interests only."

While we can not
deny that the British or
any other national navy is
kept for the special protection

of

of the interests of its nationals, no one will question, in view of the immense services rendered British interests at Canton and elsewhere by the U. S. squadron during the last few years, that the reply of the British naval authorities to the request of Commander Glass was most ungracious, and I regret to say ungrateful.

The Legation has communicated the above facts to Admiral Davis.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 158. One Enclosure. Mr Willard

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 7th 1886.

Wm Charles Denby.

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Franciski Telegram Account
from March 26th @ June 29th
1886.

— — —

No 158. Orl. enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 7th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement of the Telegram account of this Legation, from March 26th, to June 29th, 1886, amounting to $101.67, against which I have this day drawn my draft in the usual form to balance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

1/158

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

Admiral Davis

Yokohama

Please send ship Shanghai April twelfth.

Denby.

Peking, March 26th 1886.

Telegram

Bayard. Washington.

Leave today four ports.

Denby.

Peking April 1st 1886.

Kwatoco May 1st 1886.

To H. E.

Chang Shih Tung.
Viceroy at Canton

Thanks for your kind telegram -
Had delightful voyage to Kwatow,
Telegraphed before I left Peking.
Bill introduced in Congress
to pay Chinese sufferers - Imp
advices in Hongkong were that
it would pass - The Criminals
are under trial -
Thanks for your courtesy.

(Sig) C Denby
U.S. Minister

London May 2d 1886.

Bayard
Washington

Viewing Canton telegraphs
ancient purpose protect
Americans. To enable
act efficiently urges
indemnity sufferers, punishment
criminals - I heartily concur.

Drexel

Canton May 2nd 1886.

To H.E. Chang Chih Tung
Viceroy at Canton

Have telegraphed as you desired.
Many thanks for kindness
and good wishes.
Duby.

Telegram.

Reid, Tsuanfoo,

About June first

Denby.

Peking May 4th 1886.

Kiukiang, June 9th 1886

Smithers

Shanghai,

Send mail Chinkeang
to arrive Hsin Tsiu 15th.

Healy.

Peking, June 12th 1886.

Pethick

Lentin

Forward Ministers mail

Shanghai

Rockhill.

Tientsin, June 29th 1886.

Rockhill

Peking.

Leave tomorrow, Send
ponies Tung Chow.

Denby.

Rec'd by No Fee

No. 159. Mr Williams

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 8th 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Return from tour of inspection

No. 159.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 8th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have returned from my tour of inspection having arrived at Peking on the 3rd day of July. I am preparing a lengthy report of my trip with such recommendations and observations as such a tour would suggest.

D.

I shall forward it as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

add by notefile

Mr Williams

No 160.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 10th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

U. S. Statutes Vols. 22 and 23 received.

No. 160

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 10th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of vols. 22 and 23 of the United States Statutes at large, also a copy of the Statement of the Public Debt and the Annual Report of the Register of the Treasury for the year ended June 30th 1885.

2

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Aug 28. 86

Ack - Mr. Denby's position appears to have been discreetly maintained and cut

W. Williams

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED

No. 161.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 12th 1886.

Hon. Denby to the Secretary of State.

Subject

Proposed interview of the Diplomatic Body with the father of the Emperor.

Synopsis.

The German Ministers request for an interview granted if desired by all other foreign representatives at Peking but subject to other conditions which destroy its value.

Two enclosures.

No. 161.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 12th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Previous to the departure of Prince Chun, the father of the Emperor, for his tour of inspection of the troops and squadron stationed near Tientsin, Mr von Brandt addressed himself to the Tsung-li Yamên to know whether it was the intention of the Prince to receive foreign

officials

officials during his voyage. In case he should, Mr von Brandt added, he would be remiss in his duty if he did not ask the Prince to receive him also. The Tsungli Yamên assured Mr. von Brandt that Prince Chun had no intention of receiving foreign consular officers or other officials while away from Peking. With this assurance Mr. von Brandt withdrew.

Shortly after Mr. von Brandt learned that Prince Chun had received the foreign consuls and the foreign Commissioner of Customs

Customs etc., at Tientsin,
and the British Admiral
and the French Admiral and
the officers of their fleets.
Thereupon Mr. von Brandt
informed the Yamên that he
hoped the Prince would
receive him and asked the
Yamên to submit the question
to His Imperial Highness.
So far the other Foreign
Representatives had taken
no action or expressed any
opinion of the question; but
the German Minister having
written a note to the Yamên
requesting an interview with
Prince Chun, received the
enclosed answer, by which the

1/161

interview

interview was only granted on condition that all the other Representatives present at Peking expressed their willingness to be present. Moreover certain other conditions were laid down by Prince Chun to preclude the possibility of any social or official relations being established between the Foreign Representatives and the Chinese nobility.

When Mr. von Brandt submitted the Prince's memorandum to Sir John Walsham, H.B.M. Minister, the latter said he could not agree to it on general

principles

principles and that, moreover, he thought it would be unfair to many of their colleagues who were temporarily absent from Peking, if the interview took place at once. He therefore requested Mr von Brandt to ask the Prince to postpone the proposed interview. Sir Robert at the same time expressed his unwillingness to be brought into this question which he in no wise desired to raise; and in which he was now obliged to take a responsible and perhaps what might appear an unpropitious part.

Mr.

Mr. von Brandt sent a note to the Yamên in which, after thanking Prince Chun for his graciousness in granting the desired interview, he expressed his regrets and that of his colleagues that they could not agree to the interview in view of the absence from Peking of several of the Foreign Ministers usually residing there, and he requested the Prince to postpone the interview until the return of the United States Minister.

2/161 The Yamên's answer states that the Prince consents to the postponement, especially as

as he has received uniformation from Li Hung Chang stating that Mr. Denby and also the French Consul at Tientsin, on the part of the French Chargé d'affaires, now at Shanghai, requested that the reception might be postponed so as to allow them to reach Peking to be present at at.

Although Li Hung Chang did not state my words, for I had not expressed to him when I saw him a few days ago at Tientsin any desire that the reception be postponed on my account, and was even

under

under the impression that Sir Folco Walsham's refusal had disposed of the question definitely, still on reading the Prince's note I did not deem it advisable, in view of the existing relations between the two countries, to take the responsibility of withholding my assent to the proposed reception.

The conditions laid down in the Prince's memorandum (Enclosure 1) cannot be considered as serious obstacles and cannot commit us for the future. It would unquestionably have been far preferable if the initiative

of

of the proposed reception had come from the Prince, and it may be doubted if, in view of the way in which it has been obtained and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of many of the members of the Diplomatic Corps to avail themselves of it, it can possibly have any beneficial effect on our future relations with the Government of China. Still a refusal to accept the interview might have a decidedly prejudicial effect and I cannot believe it would be politic on our part to expose ourselves to this danger

danger.

The question however is not yet settled, and the arrival of the Fench Chargé d'Affairs and the decision of H. B. M's Minister are essential to its settlement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

1. Tungli Yamên to Mr. von Brandt June 19th 1886.
2. Tungli Yamên to Mr von Brandt July 2nd 1886.

Enclosure 1 in No. 161.

Peking June 19th 1886.

Translation.

We have not failed to transmit to the Admiralty Your Excellency's letter by which you requested us to lay before His Imperial Highness the Prince of Chun your desire to have an interview with him. The Admiralty has now sent us a memorandum comprised in four paragraphs which we have the honour to forward herewith to Your Excellency requesting you to take knowledge of its contents and to communicate it to your colleagues Their Excellencies the Representatives of other Treaty

To His Excellency
Monsieur von Brandt
etc etc etc
(red note)

Treaty Powers residing at Peking.

If after having come to an understanding with them you will give us notice we shall not fail to inform at once H. I. H. the Prince of Chun who will thereupon appoint a time for an interview.

We avail etc., etc.,

Enclosed cards of the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen

(Enclosure in Enclosure 1)

Translation -

Memorandum addressed by His Imperial Highness the Prince of Chun to the Tsungli Yamên.

1. Ever since a number of years ago commercial intercourse was established between China and foreign nations, the reigning dynasty has endeavored to fulfil loyally its international duties and to maintain friendly relations with all foreign powers.

When, therefore, I was recently informed of H. von Brandt's desire to have an interview with me, I felt highly gratified, the more so as in making this request, he had declared it to be his motive that he

he wished to give expression to the sentiments of good understanding existing between the two countries. But were I only to receive M. von Brandt such a restriction would necessarily be liable to serious objections. Moreover the despatch of international affairs does not fall within the scope of my official duties, and it must not be overlooked that here in the capital, I am in a different position from that in which I found myself whilst, by order of the Throne, I undertook a tour of inspection. Were this interview, therefore, to take place without due previous consideration, it would not seem to be sufficiently justified.

The objections, however, which might be raised against the

the proposed interview, as involving a violation of existing rules with reference to the discharge of public duties, would be removed if M. me Brandt is willing to invite the Representatives of other Treaty Powers likewise to assemble at the Tsung-li Yamên, and if the Yamên, at the same time, will send me an invitation, in this case both I and the Representatives of Foreign Powers would clearly appear as invited guests of the Yamên and would have to occupy seats accordingly.

2. When in Tientsin I received the Consular Representatives of several foreign powers and the Commissioner of Customs Detring, as also when I received in Port Arthur

Arthur the British Admiral
and the Fruch Admiral at
Chefoo, all these officers
appeard in uniform and I
myself had therefore put on
the Yellow riding jacket
bestowed upon me by a former
sovereign of our Dynasty.
An additional weight being
thus given to the ceremony
the intervieus which took
place were marked by a
special splendour which
contributed to print upon them
a highly satisfactory character.
At the present occasion I should
likewise consider it incumbent
upon me to put on my official
dress and the necklace worn
at Court belonging thereto.
I take it for granted that
in order to invest the ceremony
with a due aspect of reciprocal
courtesy the foreign representa-
tives would not hesitate on

their

their part also to appear at the interview in their official uniforms.

3. According to the rules laid down by the former sovereigns of our august Dynasty, Princes and Dukes shall not occupy themselves with any public affairs except those in immediate connection with an official position which may have been entrusted to them by the Throne. Besides this, they shall remain quietly at home and not interfere with any outward business.

For this reason they have always been strictly forbidden to have personal intercourse with the high dignitaries of the Empire. In view however of the telling and amicable words in which

which M. von Brandt has
given utterance to his desire
I have not hesitated to
submit the matter to the
gracious decision of Her
Majesty the Empress Dowager.
Her Majesty has deigned
to grant the request. Yet it
must be understood that an
interview of this kind can
only take place once and a
repetition of the same must
not be expected. It must
therefore be stated distinctly
and beforehand that Rep-
resentatives of any Power
who may happen to be absent
from the Capital at the
time when the proposed
interview will take place, or
who may arrive at a later
time, will not be entitled
to claim a similar interview
on the ground of the one
which is at present under

consideration

consideration. In such way the existing rules of our reigning Dynasty will be upheld.

2. The tour of inspection undertaken by me under special orders from the Throne, having been the occasion for my seeing and receiving several foreign Admirals and Consular Representatives, I did not consider it too bold on my part to submit M. von Brandt's request to the decision of Her Majesty when his letter was laid before me. But as regards the other Princes of the first and second degree, as also the Peits, Peitze, Dukes, and other members of the nobility who have taken no part in this tour of inspection, it would of course not be proper for

for them to enter into personal intercourse with the Diplomatic Representatives or other officials of foreign nations. Should, therefore, in future a desire to see any other member of the nobility be expressed on the ground of my present action, I should have laid myself open to the reproach of having occasioned a serious breach of the institutions sanctioned by our august Sovereigns since the commencement of the reigning Dynasty. The consciousness of such a responsibility would weigh too heavily on my shoulders and I would therefore request the Tsungli Yamên kindly explain this previously to the foreign Representatives so as to leave no doubt in their minds with regard

to

to this point.

Should the Tsung-li Yamên find anything to be objected to in the above statement, or should M. von Brandt not be able to obtain the adhesion of his Colleagues Their Excies the Representatives of the other Treaty Powers to the above points the project would have to be abandoned and I should with regret only be able to respond with my heart to the amicable sentiments by which the desire expressed by Monsieur von Brandt has been prompted.

Enclosure 2 in No. 161

Translation.

Peking July 2nd 1886.
Kuangsü 12th year 6th Moon 1st day

We have not failed to forward to the Admiralty a copy of Your Excellency's letter of the 25th of June from which we have seen that Your Excellency does not find anything to be objected to in the memorandum of His Imperial Highness Prince Chun, but that at the present moment the Representatives of Foreign Powers are not complete in their number.

We now have the honor to transmit to Your Ex^cy a copy of the reply of the Admiralty and we shall feel obliged if you will

will have the kindness to confer fully upon the matter with your Colleagues and to inform us at your earliest convenience of the result of these pourparlers, in order that we may be enabled to advise thereof H. I. H. Prince Chun.

I avail etc

Enclosed the cards of the Ministers of the Tsung li Yamên.

Enclosed in Enclosure 2.

Translation.-

The reply of the Admiralty which is addressed to the Tsungli Yamên runs as follows:

The Yamên has sent me a copy of the letter which it has received from the German Minister, M. von Brandt, requesting me at the same time to take a resolution regarding the matter which forms the subject thereof and, in order that the Yamên may be able to give a reply to M. von Brandt, to advise it of my decision.

As in my memorial addressed to Her Majesty the Empress Regent, and in the memorandum comprised in four points formerly

Communicated

communicated to the Yamen, the whole matter has already been exhaustively commented upon by me in all its bearings, I can refrain here from repeating what has already been put forward.

It has given me particular pleasure to have been able to derive from H. von Brandt's letter, which I have read with attention, the persuasion that he has fully understood and appreciated my meaning. Likewise, I have been most agreeably impressed by the unmistakable friendly disposition which is apparent from the language in which his letter is couched.

Now a telegram quite recently received from the Supt. of Trade

for

for the Northern Ports (Li Hung Chang) informs me that Mr. Denby is on the point of returning to Peking, as he wishes to take part in the interviews. The same telegram states further that according to a communication made by Consul Ristelhueber, the French Charge d'affaires is hastening his journey to the Capital in such a way that he will arrive in two days. Also Mr. Ristelhueber has expressed a wish in the name of the Chargé d'affairs, that Li Hung Chang should try to move me to grant a short delay.

As regards myself, provided that the common reception can be arranged once-hors, I do not attach much importance to whether it

it takes place a little sooner or later. Should, on the other hand, any difference of opinion affecting the matter itself become apparent, the whole project would have to be abandoned without, however, the existing official relations being thereby influenced in the least.

Finally I would ask the Vatican to take the further steps that may seem to be required in the matter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 162.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 13th 1886.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Acknowledging despatches.

No. 162.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 13th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches numbered from No. 66 to No. 77 inclusive

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Confidential.

No. 163.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 13th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Railroads in China.

Synopsis.

Confidential dispatch showing that Americans will control the construction of railways in China. The work to be immediately commenced.

Confidential

No. 163.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 13th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:

It is known to you that I have not hesitated since my arrival in China to assist Genl Jas. H. Wilson in his schemes to secure the building of railroads in China and to secure control of the work. I may truly say that as a diplomatic agent I have done nothing.

D

I have officially done no act in connection with rail-roads. But as an individual I have done a great deal. From my conversations with the President and yourself I feel authorized to aid Americans in their honorable efforts to induce China to enter on a course of progress. That my reasonable conduct in that regard would not be deemed improper has come to me by divers reports of other persons of interviews had with the President and yourself.

I regarded the construction

construction of railroads by Clubs as a matter of international importance. To my mind it is quite certain that the operation of an extended system of railways will destroy here as in Japan anti-foreign prejudice. Such a system will open up this country to foreign trade and travel and make it a great consumer of foreign goods. It will destroy the Likin tax. It will introduce all modern improvements in the manufacture whereof our country is prominent. It will consolidate this Government, weaken or destroy the power of ignorant Viceroys and

and leave its strength in Peking in the hands of enlightened statesmen.

China has a beneficent climate, great rivers, immense cities, a vast population. She wants only railroads to become one of the great powers of the world. Distant as we are, desiring no aggrandizement at her expense, asking only that our own fellow citizens here who are engaged in charity should be protected and that we may have the benefits of her commerce - it seemed to me that I was serving my country well in undertaking to teach her statesmen

statisman how to build railways.

Fortunately I was perfectly equipped for this special service. For many years I had been a railroad director and what is called a railroad lawyer. I had been engaged in the construction of several railroads and had been their attorney for many years.

My arrival in China was the signal for all the world to embark in the strife for the control of railroad construction. Syndicates came from Germany and France, and England was well

well represented. There was no one from the United States but Lieut Jas. K. Wilson of Wilmington Del., but he was a host in himself. It unnecessary to recount step by step the efforts made to induce Li Kung Chang to order the building of a railroad from Taku to Tientsin. I have hertofor given the Department some information relating to this subject. I left Tientsin the fourth day of April last for Shanghai. Lieut Wilson was aboard the vessel bound home. He was dispirited. He had given six months time to China, had done

great

great and laborious work
had received no contract
and no pay. He was disposed
to abandon the contest but
was still ready to resume it
should circumstances offer
a chance of success. I said
to him "General you and
"I have been soldiers. We have
"failed in a direct attack
"let us try a flank movement."
I said "You have all the
"time been acting without
"a system; you have never
"had any money at your
"back. Your New York friends
"have refused to loan any
"money to China. We must
"eliminate the principle of
borrowing

"borrowing. It is today the
"obstacle in the way of
"building railroads. With
"Turkey and Egypt before
"her eyes China will not
"become a debtor country. She
"knows what that condition
"would mean. She dislikes
"foreigners and abhors obliga-
"tions to them. She must be
"taught to build railroads
"as we build them in the
"United States. She must be
"shown that she can build
"railroads without calling on
"the Imperial Government for
"a cent." He replied "You can
"try your flank movement."

I drew a charter-

the

the first that was ever drawn in China. I embodied in it all, or nearly all, the provisions of the general Rail Road Act in Indiana. I inserted in it divers Clauses peculiar to China, such as the preservation of the sanctity of graves, the right of the Imperial Government to take the road at any time at its appraised value, and the exclusion of foreigners from taking stock.

This charter copied by Wilson and changed by him and me especially so as to enlarge the rights of the corporators in many particulars

particulars was sent to Tientsin, to be translated and handed to the Viceroy. The General went to Japan, afterwards to Formosa to see about building a railroad there. When I got back to Shanghai from Canton he had been telegraphed for and was at Tientsin, whither I followed him after discharging my public duties at Shanghai.

I spent some days at Tientsin; saw the Viceroy three times. The eighth day of July Genl Wilson wrote me a letter which tells the sequel. I quote from it:

"Our

"Our interview with Sheng
"Taotai last night and
"the Viceroy this morning at
"7.30 could not have been
"more satisfactory. The latter
"says clearly and unequivo-
"cally that railroads are
"going on and if you will be
"glad to know that your
"suggestion of a Chinese
"Corporation has been the
"instrument which has broken
"the deadlock. The Charter
"which I drew on the basis
"of yours, and the paper I
"read to you, explaining the
"reasons why the powers
"asked should be granted
"by the Throne, are highly
satisfactory

"satisfactory and are looked
"on as containing a happy
"solution of difficulties in
"the way. In other words
"you have in your lawyer
"like and direct way shown
"how easy it is for the
"Chinese to have railroads
"without foreign complications,
"and they are pleased beyond
"measure with it. The viceroy
"has assured me also that
"my assistance will be required
"in all they do and he is
"now studying how to secure
"my services to himself and
"the Government."

I quote this in
order to justify my foregoing
remark

remarks best upon closed
accounts of various glorious races."
Under date of July 9th Lieut.
Wilson writes me still more
pointedly:

"I write a line before
"going on board to say that
"we made a night of it with
"Sheng Taotai and le more
"than confirms what the
"Viceroy said to us. Of course
"I cannot give details. Let
"it be sufficient to say that
"he has requested me to
"engage and send out engineers
"at once to survey and locate
"half the line to Yochow (from
"here to deep water) at the
"Viceroys expense and secures
us

"us that the means have
"been arranged to pay for
"this section and build it at
"once without waiting for the
"Charter or any other action
"at Peking, that a plan of
"action has been devised which
"will silence all opposition there
"and that railroads are going
"on certain. This work here
"and in Tongora can be
"carried on together, and it
"now looks, barring accidents
"and the unforseen, as though
"we had started the procession
"in earnest. We have left no
"fag ends out here. The "modus
"vivendi is understood and
"we see our way to go forward
until

"until the Charter is granted
"or the Imperial Government
"takes over the whole scheme
"and endorses it publicly."

The Treasury will send
a trusty agent to Peking to
secure the Imperial consent
early in the fall.

I request that this
dispatch will for the present
be kept under lock and key
and will not be shown to
any person except by your-
self.

General Wilson goes
home as rapidly as possible.
He will probably reach
Washington as soon as or
sooner than this dispatch

does

does. I need not invoke such aid - if there be any - as circumstances warrant. He is a strong, brave, capable man. He has managed this whole business with wonderful tact, patience, courage and skill.

I need not say, I hope, that I have no pecuniary interests in these railroad operations. But out of abundance of caution I will say that my advice, aid and services were rendered wholly as a duty which I thought I owed to my country and my fellow citizens.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Desby

Aug. 28. 1886
Ack by No. & file
aag

Mr Williams

No. 164.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 11th 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Call on the Yamên July 10th

No. 164.

Legation of the United States
Peking July 14th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In further reply to your dispatches Nos 67 and 68 I have the honor to state that I called on the Tsungli Yamên on Saturday last.

My call was made ostensibly to thank the Yamên for their kindness in directing that all courtesy and consideration should be

be shown me - as was done - on my late tour.

But I took occasion to state to the Yamên the contents of these two dispatches. They were very much pleased at receiving this information and expressed the hope that the energetic measures of the authorities would ensure peace.

I also enquired if the Pope had sent a Nuncio or Legate to China. The Prince replied that the question was not definitely settled.

I said that the Diplomatic Body was interested in the question as

as under the rule prevailing in Europe such an official ranks all the ministers. The Prince asked how I would like that. I replied that it made little difference to me as I was not the Dean. He then asked laughingly how Mr. von Brandt would like it. I replied that I did not know.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

rec'd Aug 31 86
Carter

Mr Williams

No. 165

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 10th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The purchase of Legation
premises at Peking

No. 165.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 11th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your dispatch No 75 I have the honor to state that the sum of thirty thousand ($30.000) dollars to purchase a lot of ground and to erect thereon buildings for the use of the Legation of the United States, as is proposed by the joint resolution of Mr. Belmont is very small.

That

That sum may buy the present premises - probably will. But there will be nothing left for building purposes.

It would still be an advantage to own the present Legation premises if you are authorized to expend all the money for the purchase of a lot.

Nothing has ever been said to me by the representative of the Estate of S. Wells Williams about a new lease.

I will communicate any negotiations that may be had, and will carefully read the lease and suggest any changes

that

that may seem proper.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Dr St Blair &
Rev. Kierkhoffer

Sep.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 15th 1886.

Charles Denby Jr., Second
Secretary of Legation, to the
Secretary of State.

. Subject.
Duplicate salary account.

One enclosure.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 15th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose herewith duplicate
statement of my salary account
for the quarter ending June
30th 1886, against which I drew
my draft on Messrs Brown
Shipley & Co, London, in the
usual way.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Second Secretary.

Enclosure

1. Duplicate statement salary account

Mt
E.O.

Mr Williams

Aug. 28. 1886
Ack with satisfaction - Evidences, like this, of good will and friendly courtesies, on the part of high native authorities, are always appreciated
Aug 31. Mc cridler

No. 166.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 15th 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Interview with Viceroy at Canton.

Synopsis.

The Viceroy received Mr. Denby and returned his call which was the first instance of His Excellency ever having visited Shameen.

No. 166.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 15th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

In further reply to your despatch No. 70 I have the honor to say that I am preparing a full report of all that transpired at Canton.

I will only now say, as my report is very lengthy and it will take time to prepare it, that my visit to Canton was highly satisfactory.

I

I so managed that the Viceroy received me in great state and returned my call at the Consulate. He had never before that time returned a foreigner's call. I have his telegram guaranteeing peace at Canton on condition that I would telegraph you, which I did. Until he visited me he had never been on Shameen. This diplomatic exploit procured me the thanks of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, of all the Consuls at Canton, and the very highest consideration and respect at Hongkong, Shanghai and all

all over China.

I had all the officers of the "Marion" and "Monocacy", the band of the "Marion", the marines of the two ships and the crew of the "Monocacy" in line to receive the Viceroy. The Consul gave him a fine dinner. The "Monocacy" saluted him when he arrived and departed with seventeen guns.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

3rd ASSISTANT SECRETARY
SEP 17 1886

No 167. dec. by pres. & file One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 15th 1886

W. Wheeler Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Emperor Succession

Synopsis

Embodying views viewed by Empress Regent in regard to the personal assumption of Government by Emperor

No 167 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 15th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
for your information, a copy
1/167 of a decree issued by Her Majesty
the Empress Regent on the 11th
instant, having relation to the
Emperors accession to the personal
administration of this Government.
By the decree, you will observe,
it is ordained that the Emperor
shall perform the great sacrifices
before the Altar of Heaven at
the Winter Solstice of the present
year.

year. The 22d of December, and that the Imperial Board of Astronomy are to select an auspicious day during the first three month of next year, for the performance of the ceremonial attendant the transfer of the Government of the Empire to the Emperor.

While, perhaps, the expression of an opinion as to the policy which the Emperor will pursue in regard to the adoption of Western improvements, when he assumes personal authority, might, at this time, be regarded as premature, in view of the fact that the high Chinese authorities, so far as I can learn, have never intimated their

their views upon the subject to the Foreign Legations, still it seems reasonable to infer that, the advent of the Emperor's accession will be followed by a more progressive line of action than has hitherto prevailed, - as there can be no doubt that the young Emperor has been brought up in what may be termed, a school of more advanced ideas than any of his predecessors, and the influence at Court of His Majesty's father, Prince Chun, who for the past two years has performed a prominent rôle in the Government of China, must have been in favor of progress.

I shall, no doubt, have occasion, in due course, to address

address the Department again upon the subject herein treated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure: 1.
Copy of Decree issued by H.M. the Empress Regent of China, having relation to the accession of the Emperor Kuang Hsü.

Published in Peking Gazette of July 12th 1886.

A Decree from Her Majesty
the Empress Regent.

Inasmuch as the Emperor was
of tender age upon his accession
to the Throne and the Princes
and High Ministers could not
be without an authority to appeal
to and receive instruction from
in all matters regarding the
employment of individuals
and the carrying on of
the Government, We yielded
consent to the entreaty of
the Court that We would
give an Ear to affairs of
Government from behind
the Curtain. We further
ordained

ordained that when he should
have fulfilled the period of his
education the Emperor should
forthwith assume the personal
government of the Empire.

For the past ten years and
more he has been assiduous
in his studies and has been
daily training his mind and
fitting himself for his duties
in life.

Of late he has been opening
and perusing reports to the
throne, arguing on the merits
of bygone policy and deciding
questions of present moment
and has shown a capacity
to determine between proper
and

and improper course of action.
and justly to weigh questions
of pro and con.

Upon giving audience this
day to Li-huan, Prince Chun,
Chih-to, Prince Li and other
members of the Grand Council,
Tzu announced to them
that commencing with the
Great Sacrifice to Heaven
at the Winter Solstice of the
present year, the Emperor would
proceed to the Temple of
Heaven in person, and Tzu
commanded that the Imperial
Board of Astronomy should
select an auspicious day next
year for the performance of
the ceremonial attendant upon

the

the personal assumption of
the Government.

Upon hearing this announcement
the Emperor knelt long upon his
knees entreating us to excuse
him, while Prince Ching and
the members of the Grand
Council urged that the
difficulties of the time were
many in number, that there
were matters and complicated
Questions to be dealt with,
and that the Emperor was
still making daily progress
and monthly advances in
the pursuit of studies which
he had not brought to completion.
If therefore, he might be
allowed to postpone the
personal direction of the
various

nervous details of Government he would certainly be still better able when the time did come to bring complete perception to bear upon his duties and perform them with even a larger measure of success to the great good fortune of the officials and people of the Empire at large.

These extracts were urged upon us again and once again in language which was the outcome of complete sincerity, but having in mind, as we do, that the establishment of a feminine Regency was only a matter of temporary expediency, we

feel

feel that as the Emperor has
ascended the Throne as the
successor to the Great dynastic
line and has been charged
with the burden of the Great
trust committed to his keeping
by the Emperor Wen Tsung I
(Yang Chih) the time has
arrived, now that he has fulfilled
the period of his education, when
he should nightly share in the
efforts of Metropolitan and
Provincial officials to govern
the Empire aright, and do
all that can be done to aid
in alleviating the difficulties
with which it is beset.

It is therefore, his manifest
duty, in recent obedience
to the terms of the Empress
Regent

Regent of Her 14th January
1875, to enter upon personal
Government forthwith, and
thus ratify the hopes and
aspirations which are directed
toward Her from the penetralia
of the Palace, Her should
also attend in person all
the ceremonial observances
at the Great Altar (Heaven,
Earth, Sun, Moon, &c,) and
the ancestral Temples, in order
to manifest Her sincerity and
reverence and to mark Her
commencement by conducting in
person the Great Sacrifices before
the Altar of Heaven at the
Winter Solstice of the present
year.

We further Command that
Her

the Imperial Board of Astronomy
select an auspicious day for
the performance of the
ceremonial attendant upon
the personal assumption of
Government.

The various Yamens concerned
will severally search the
records to ascertain the course
of procedure to be pursued
and what old constitutional
usages should be resorted to,
submitting reports of the same
to the Throne for action to be
taken accordingly.

These Commands will be
circulated throughout the Capital
and the Provinces.

Mr. Williams ~~Dr St Clair~~

No 168. Legation of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 15 1886
RECEIVED.

Peking, July 15th 1886.

W. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Notifies Mr. Joseph Haas' appointment to the charge of the Consulate General of Sweden and Norway at Shanghai to the Tsung li Yamen.

No 168.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 15th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from Mr. Joseph Haas, Austro-Hungarian Consul at Shanghai, announcing the death of Mr. O. de Lagerheim, late acting Consul General for Sweden and Norway at Shanghai, and stating that he had been appointed by H.M. the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Stockholm to the charge of the Swedish and Norwegian interests at that port.

As this Legation has hitherto been

entrusted

entrusted with the diplomatic
representation of Sweden and
Norway at Mr. Bard's request
I notified his appointment to
the Hunghi Yamen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Mr. Williams

Enclosure Mr. Bayard's Mr. Denby's dispatch Sept 27. 1886

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
See enclosure to Mr. Denby of Sept 25. 86. also nos 173 and 182.
SEP 25 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 169.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 16th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Two recent outrages against American Missionaries.

Synopsis.
Attack on the family of Mr. Fulton May 6th at Kuai Ping in Kwang Si and destruction of $5500 worth of property. Second an attack on missionaries at Chung King resulting in personal injuries.

No. 169.

Legation of the United States
Peking July 16th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Two cases of outrages perpetrated by Chinese on Americans have come to my knowledge lately.

Rev. A. A. Fulton and wife [and ?] Miss Mary Fulton M.D. all of the American Presbyterian Mission in China in October 1885 established a Medical Mission Hospital and

and Mission Station at Kwai Ping in the province of Kwang Si about four hundred miles south west from Canton.

About eight hundred dollars had been expended in putting up buildings etc. May 11th placards appeared on the walls that the "foreign devils" must go in three days and their buildings be destroyed. The Literati as usual were at the bottom of the disturbance. A crowd gathered near the hospital. Mr Fulton started for the Yamên to get soldiers to protect the property but was stoned and

and not permitted to leave the Yancêu. No soldiers were sent. At ten oclock A.M. May 6th the mob picked straw and faggots placed against the building occupied by Mrs Fulton Miss Fulton and a little daughter of Mrs Fulton. The inmates fled. The house was looted and then burnt. The ladies sought refuge on boats but the mob threatened to destroy any boat that received them. After two hours the Fultons were all together in the Yancêu where they remained until May 8th when they were put into boats and conveyed to Canton.

There

There were about six houses destroyed and property of the value of about $5500. The Consul Mr. Seymour is pressing the demand for payment of damages.

The other case occurred quite recently in Chung King. The Methodist Episcopal Church purchased property there in 1883. No objection was made by the people or officials. The deeds were stamped in the usual way. The development of the work made more ground necessary. Two purchases were made. One a place across the Yangtze from Chung King for a sanitarium and other

place

place three miles from the city. The latter place was for a hospital, girls' school and residences. The deeds were stamped without objection. Proclamations were also issued that the missionaries would be protected.

Sunday June 6th, in the absence of all the gentlemen, one lady being present, a mob collected in front of the premises situated on the road to the capital and near the fortified town of Fu-tou-Kwan, broke the gates down, threw stones and dirt at the lady, and injured her hand, cutting open the index finger its entire length

length, besides injuring her head and arms. The official, the Chih Hsien, was called on by the Supt. F. D. Gamewell and complaint made. The matter was treated lightly. The official claimed that it was on account of military examinations. He insisted that all work should be stopped and resumed after a month or so.

This is a serious case and may be a test one. It grew, as all our evils in China do, out of troubles in the United States.

It is important that the offenders in the mob

mob should be publicly punished and further protection assured.

I have written to Mr. B. T. Franklin, Consul at Kaukow, to take hold of this case.

It is always desirable that efforts to settle with the local authorities be exhausted before applying to the Legation. The Tsungli Yamên is inclined to adopt the views of the local authorities and the latter when appeal has been made to Peking will generally have nothing to do with it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 170.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 16th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The opium question at Chinkiang.

Synopsis.

Question apparently settled.

Mr Emery disclaims connection with opium trade and denies ownership of vigus seized by Vice Consul Bergholz. Legislation needed to carry out treaty.

SECRETARY.

EP 20 1886.

Acc. expressing satisfaction that this case has been disposed of.

The question of legislation to carry out the treaty stipulations will be brought to the attention of Congress at the next session; but as the session is a short one it is doubtful whether any legislation, in the direction indicated, will be adopted.

J. B.

No. 170.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 16th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:

In further reply to your dispatch No. 73* I have the honor to state that the opium question at Chinkiang is apparently settled.

After writing to Mr. Bergholz that he should deliver the two signs to Mr Emery, I received another communication

* May 19. 1886

communication from Mr. Bergholz. He asked to suspend the operation of this direction until I should arrive at Chinkiang. He assigned as a reason that he feared that there would be a riot if he restored the signs. I permitted the matter to rest in statu quo. When I arrived at Chinkiang I saw Mr. Bergholz and Mr. Emery. Mr. Bergholz stated that Mr. Emery had disclaimed the ownership of the signs and had stated that they belonged to Mr. Buchanan, an Englishman. I directed him that if Mr. Buchanan

claimed

claimed the signs and Emery admitted his ownership, to deliver them up to Buchanan on proper demand made and let the matter drop.

I had a long interview with Mr. Emery. He assured me that he was not engaged in the opium business and would not engage in it, and that the signs were not claimed by him. I expressed my satisfaction at these sentiments.

There should be legislation carrying out the treaty stipulations. The United States is much respected by the Chinese on account of its attitude

attitude ~~on that question~~
on that question. If an
American were to put up
a sign indicating that he
was engaged in the sale
of opium I would direct the
Consul to remove it on the
theory of abating a nuisance.

If an American
were to engage in the sale
of opium I might direct the
Consul to enjoin him and
if he violated the injunction
to punish him for contempt
of Court. But I am glad
that the Americans in China
are law abiding.

Even in the case
of Mr. Emery I shall not
prejudge

prejudge him without proof,
especially as he and Mr.
Berghaly are evidently on
bad terms.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Williams

No 171.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 16th 1886.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SEP 25 1886

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Obstructions in Canton River

Synopsis

New obstructions placed in Canton & Pearl River.

Protest of British and United States Ministers

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

SEP 25 1886

Ack. approve Mr. Denby's note of remonstrance to the Yamen. Say

"In the phraseology of your note, you have been especially happy in indicating that, while your representations may coincide with those of the Ministers of other powers, they are made independently."

A A L

Two enclosures.

No. 171.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 16th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 12th instant I received from Mr. Consul Seymour at Canton the following despatch.

"Canton 11/7 '86 4.35 P.M.

"Minister Denby, Peking,

"Stone and pile work "resumed vigorously to ruin "south channel. Have myself remonstrate

"remonstrate against unfriendly act
"Treat actions Legations and
"Consulates desirable
Seymour Carlton"
I sent a copy of this
telegram to Sir John Walsham
K.B.M. Minister He had
already received a similar
one from H.Ms Consul. He
furnished me a copy of his
1/171 protest which is herewith
enclosed. I also addressed
to the Yamen a despatch of
2/171 which I enclose a copy.
This question has
been repeatedly fully treated
by all the Ministers myself
included (No. 141 May 31). The
Yamen remain determined to
adhere

adhere to the suicidal policy.

I did not anticipate any such action at Canton as has been taken.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

1. Sir Folin Walsham to the Foreign Office

2. Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office.

Enclosure 1 in No. 171.

H. B. M. Minister to the
Tsungli Yamên.

Peking July 13th 1886.

Sir John Walsham etc., etc., etc.,
received yesterday from the
British Consular Officer at
Canton a telegram stating
that the Shalu barrier
between the port and Whampoa
was being reconstructed,
many stones having been already
sunk and preparations made
for driving in piles.

Soon after his arrival
at Peking Sir John Walsham
was made acquainted by
Mr. O'Conor H. B. M. Chargé
d'affairs with the steps he
and the other foreign
representatives had taken
with a view to obtain a
removal from Canton River of
the obstacles to navigation

which

which under special circumstances, happily no longer existing, had been erected, and he heard with considerable satisfaction that many months ago Mr O'Connor had received from H.H. the Prince, and Their Excellencies, the Ministers, an assurance to the effect that measures would be adopted for having the river cleared of the impediments. It was with surprise and regret therefore that he learnt yesterday the fact connected with what he has above recorded, as it proved that, instead of the removal of these obstacles, their reconstruction had been ordered. Under these circumstances and from a wish to avoid if possible the necessity of addressing a formal remonstrance

to H.H. the Prince and
Their Excys, Sir John
Walsham asked Mr. O'Conor
when he went yesterday
to the Yamên for the
transaction of other business
to let the Prince and
Ministers know what was
occurring with respect to
the Shaly channel and
to express the earnest hope
that the Viceroy might at
once be requested to stop the
work of reconstruction, but
he greatly regretted to hear
from Mr. O'Conor on his
return that H.H. and Their
Excies were apparently un-
willing to interfere in the
matter alleging that the
Viceroy must be permitted
to take independent action
as regards questions concern-
ing his province and that
the action he had taken
and

and was taking did not infringe treaty privileges.
Sir John Walsham would venture to remark in all courtesy that the pretension of the Viceroy, however high his rank and position to act independently of the Imperial Govt., is scarcely one that can be admitted; and it is but a few months ago that the Imperial Govt. gave an assurance that the barriers should be demolished.

The argument that, as long as foreign trade is not actually stopped by the existence of such barriers, treaty rights are not violated could hardly Sir John Walsham conceives be accepted as valid.

What treaties secured for foreign trade was not that it should have access

to

to the open ports hampered by unnecessary hinderances but that it should meet with all possible facilities.

Now although there may formerly have been exceptional grounds for impeding navigation in Canton River, they have now fortunately entirely disappeared and there ought not, therefore, in fairness to commerce, to be any further delay or hesitation in rendering the access to Canton as easy as it used to be.

So long as the obstacles remain the spirit and intention of the treaties, if not the letter are unquestionably infringed.

As matters now stand no ship of any size can reach Canton. Indeed it may be said that all

ocean

ocean going vessels must forcibly unload at Mazatlan. Such a process, besides entailing needless and vexatious trouble to all concerned, is the cause of serious financial loss to shipowners and others through the obligatory detention of vessels and H. M. Minister still entertains the hope that the Prince and Ministers appreciating the unfairness to commerce of the present state of things, will cause the necessary instructions to be issued for having it remedied.

H. M's Minister avails etc. etc.

Translation. Enclosure 2 in No. 171.

Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office.

No. 10 July 15th 1886.

The United States Minister to the Foreign Office -

The United States Minister has the honor to state that he has been placed in receipt of a telegraphic communication from the United States Consul at Canton to the effect that many stones have been sunk and preparations have been made for driving piles at the Shalee barrier between the port and Whampoa.

During his recent visit at Canton the U. S. Minister inspected the said barrier. It can easily be removed at a cost not exceeding $1000. It is a serious detriment to

Commerce

commerce and of no use as
a means of defence. It would
not stand a moment in the
way of an attacking force.

It cannot be conceded
that under the treaties any
country has the right to destroy
access to its ports. In time of
war they may be blockaded
but under International Law
the obstructions must be
removed when war ceases.
If one port can thus be
closed to large vessels, all
can, and commerce would
come to an end and the treaties
become worthless.

I do not elaborate
these arguments for want of
time and for the further
reason that I understand
that H.C. the British Minister
has presented similar views
at length; besides it has
been presented to Your Highness
and

Your Excies before.

I beg Your Highness and Your Excies to believe that in making this protest against putting obstructions in the Canton River. I am governed as much by friendly feeling toward China as by public duty.

I avail myself

etc, etc, etc,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams

No 172.

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 17th 1886.

W. Shuler Duby
to the
Department of State

Subject
Translation Account
for Contingent Expenses
for Quarter Ending
June 30th 1886.

No 172. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 17th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
1/172. a statement of the account for
contingent Expenses, of this Legation
for the Quarter ending the 30th
of June 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

FROM Peking

July 19 1886.

Bayard,

Washington.

Serious riot Chung King Mission. Property
& Americans destroyed, filed Protest with Yamen

Denby.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams

No 173. One enclosure.

Enclosure. Phelps to Bayard. Sept 17. 86. W.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
...ation to Mr. Denby of ... 25. 1886. See also No ... and 182.
SEP 25 1886

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 19th. 1886.

W. Rhodes Bayly.

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Outrages at Chungking.

Synopsis.

Confirms telegram of 19th. instant and Encloses despatch to Hung Ta Jenen in regard to above matter.

No 173. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 19th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to confirm my telegram to you of this date, as follows:—

Bayard, Washington.

"Serious riot at Shuneking Mission property of Americans destroyed. Filed protest with Yamen.

Denby.

I have filed with the Yamen a request that the Missionaries be protected. I append copy hereto.

This riot seems to be a continuation

73.

continuation of the one already reported in my No 169 of date the 16 instant. From information derived from the British Minister and others it seems that the missionary buildings were destroyed and the missionaries compelled to leave. I have no direct information as there is no telegraph to Chungking.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Copy of despatch addressed by
Mr. Bruly to Foreign Office
having relation to outrages
alluded above. dated 19th July 1886.

No. 11/1886. Enclosure 1.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, July 19th 1886.

The United States Minister

to the

Foreign Office

Y.I.H. and H.E.

It becomes my duty to call Your Imperial Highness and Your Excellencies to an outrage which was committed by a mob on the house and property of the American Methodist Mission on the 6th of June 1886, at Chungking.

The above mentioned mission purchased property there in 1883, no objection was made by the officials or the people and the deeds were stamped in the usual way.

The development of the work made more ground necessary.

Now

new purchases were made: one at a place across the Yangtze river and another three miles from the city for a hospital, girls school, residence, &c. The deeds were stamped without objection and assurances were given that the missionaries would be protected. On the 6th of June a mob collected in front of the premises on the road to the Capital, broke the gates down, threw stones and hit a lady who was the only person present cutting open the inden finger its entire length. When redress was demanded from the official - the Chih Hsien - the matter was treated lightly - The missionaries were told that all work should be stopped for a month.

I learned yesterday that another serious riot had broken out and that the missionaries

had been compelled to leave and go to Ichang and that their property has been all destroyed. Being without accurate information as to the extent of the injuries done, I can only at present request H.M. and H.E. to take steps to punish the criminals and to protect these missionaries whose aims are devoted to doing good to the Chinese.

With assurances of my most distinguished consideration

I have &c, &c, &c,

(signed) Charles Denby.

To H.M. the Queen

and

Their Excellencies

the Ministers of the

Foreign Office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Separate. one enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 20th 1886.

W. F. D. Sheehan
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Forwards duplicate statement of salary account for second quarter 1886.

—

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 20th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
1/- duplicate statement of my
salary Account for the "
Second Quarter 1886.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

J. R. Browne.

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

Answ°
as per draft. Q.A.a.
Oct. 14 86
circ. V

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 174.

Legation of the United States,
Peking July 20th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Protection of American marks
of manufacture and trade

Synopsis.
Suggests that an agreement be
made between China and the
United States to punish forgery
of trade marks.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 20th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that some good would result to our citizens by the Government entering into an agreement with China that marks of manufacture and trade shall be protected. It is said in some of the ports that American trade marks are often imitated and

and forged - particularly on bitter.

Such an agreement might result in China making some stringent regulation punishing forgery of trade marks. I have no doubt that the Chinese Minister would sign such an agreement with the Secretary of State. I could then procure a decree punishing this fraud.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

His Report-commended
His impeachment may continue

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
D McClair

No 175.

Legation of the United States,
Peking July 20th 1886.

acked
Oct. 4th
answ

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Detailed report of tour of
the Consulates.

No. 175.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 20th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report a detailed account of my late tour of inspection to the ports of China.

I left Peking April 1st. I rode on horseback sixteen miles to Tung-Chow, which is on the Pei-ho River and is the river port of Peking. I was accompanied by Mr. F. D Cherbin the

the Interpreter of the Legation, his servant and mine. At Tung Chou we embarked on house boats. These boats have a sail which is used when the wind is favorable, but are usually towed by men.

We arrived at Tientsin on the 3rd of April and left the morning of the fourth for Shanghai on one of the steamers of the China Merchants Company. We arrived at Shanghai the 7th of April. The 10th of April we embarked on board the U. S. S. "Marion" which had been ordered by the Admiral to convey me on my trip.

April

April 14th we arrived at Kongkong, left on the 16th April and arrived the same day at Canton.

Canton.

Canton is situated on the Chu-kiang River (or Pearl River) in latitude 23 deg. 7 min. 10 sec N. and longitude 113 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. E., and is the capital of Kuang-tung. Here the Vicroy of the two provinces Kuang-tung and Kuangsi resides. The name of the present vicroy is Chiang Chi Tung.

Canton is a distinctive Chinese city, but this report would

would be interminable if I were to undertake to describe the various cities that I have seen.

The Viceroy is about fifty four years of age. He is a scholarly man, devoted to books and likes to convene about modern improvements. He had never returned the call of a foreigner. He had never been on Shameen.

Shameen is an island in Pearl River 2854 feet long by 950 feet wide. It is handsomely improved and built up. Here all of the foreigners except some missionaries reside.

I determined that the Viceroy

Viceroy should receive me
and should return my call.
I regarded this as important.
Canton was in a highly
excited state over the late
reports of outrages in the
United States. Riots were
imminent. This feeling was
so general that the Viceroy
Li told me at Tientsin that
I must be a very brave man
to have gone to Canton and
that he feared that I would
be mobbed by the people. I
answered that I had never
harmed a Chinaman, and
that my country had - in
spite of occasional riots that
occurred in all countries and
notably

notably in China — been for
a hundred years the friend
of China. To be received
officially by the Viceroy and
to receive him in return at
the United States Consulate
on Shameen were circum-
stances which very much
tended to quiet the people.
Besides the mutual visits
would enable me to establish
personal friendly relations
and to remove misconception
and prejudices.

I wrote to the
Viceroy a very courteous letter
notifying him of my intention
to call on him the Monday
following. I knew he could

not

not receive me that day because he was in mourning. He answered that he could not see me until Thursday when his mourning would expire. I had no intention of calling on him unless he in advance agreed to return my call. I saw my opportunity to commit him one way or the other. I, therefore wrote him that my time was limited, that I had expected to leave Canton before Thursday but I would remain with great pleasure if he would agree to return my call at the U. S Consulate on Shameen Friday. He answered that he could

could not call Friday but would call on me Saturday. After that there was no trouble. Arrangements were mutually made for our respective suites.

April 22nd I proceeded to the Viceroy's Yamên. I was accompanied by Captains Miller and Glass of the U. S. Ships "Marion" and "Monocacy," and two officers from each vessel, Consul Seymour and Mr. Cheshire, making nine in all in sedan chairs. We had two ting-chais in advance and two following us. We were received with great ceremony. A salute of seven guns was

was fired. A company of
soldiers came to a present.
As we left our chairs we
were met by a large number
of high officials. After
walking through a large
court and some rooms we
were met by the Viceroy
who escorted us to the audience
room. These rooms are usually
furnished with black wood
chairs and tables. There is a
raised dais with two chairs.
On one of these I was seated.
The Viceroy occupied a lower
chair and the last of the
series on the other side of
the room. The officers and
the Consul were seated on
the

the same level with the
Viceroy. I said to the Viceroy
that I was very much
gratified in being able to
call on him. He said he
had received word from the
Tsungli Yamên that I was
a just man, and he was
very glad to see me, that I
was the first foreigner he had
ever received, that the duties
of his office and not his
inclination had prevented
him from receiving foreigners
and making calls. He then
asked how long I had been
in China, my age and other
like questions. He then said
he hoped I would use my
influence

influence to secure protection for the Chinese in the United States, that they were good laborers, worked more cheaply than others and that the Government ought to protect them. I said I had not called on him to discuss diplomatic questions, that I had no instructions to discuss the questions now at issue between his Government and mine, that the Chinese Legation at Washington was now engaged in their discussion with the Secretary of State and I had officially nothing to do with them.

He said that was true

and

and he did not propose to dis-cuss these questions with me, but he wanted me to use my influence with my Government to secure protection for his people. I answered that my Government had done all it was in its power to do to protect the Chinese in their legal rights, and would continue to do so, that three thousand Chinese in New York, who knew all the facts, had publicly testified their gratitude to the President. I stated to him that we had thirty eight states, which correspond somewhat to his provinces, and six Territories,

and

and that in all but three states and two territories, the Chinese were as secure in their rights as the Americans were, that riots were incidental to all countries — witness the late riots in London and in Belgium, that they sometimes occured too suddenly to be prevented, that their disturbances were temporary and a remedy would be found for their suppression. There was more talk of this character which I tried in vain to check or avoid. The viceroy then turned to the Consul and expressed his regret

that

that he had not called on him. We were then escorted by the Viceroy into an adjoining room where tables were spread for the guests. The Viceroy, his interpreter and mine, the salt commissioner, and Captain Miller and I were seated at one table, the remaining guests and Chinese officials at another.

As I participated in a dozen of these dinners in China I will state once for all that we had sixty dishes. Twenty eight of these were cold meats, dried fruits, fresh fruits, preserves and

side-dishes. The balance, thirty-two in all, were repeat dishes served in courses. The most notable to foreign eyes were the following, bird nest soup, sharks fins, fungus, minced bean curd, bamboo shoots, shrimp balls, bische de mer, fish maw, fish head, pig skin, almond soup. At another place I had also shark's lips. The other dishes were chicken, duck, ham and such other things as we are acquainted with. There were foreign and native wines - the samshu and other strong drinks distilled from rice. There were knives and forks

and

and chopsticks at every plate - also fingerbowls and napkins.

During the dinner there was no further talk on the outrage question. The Consul thanked the Viceroy for his assistance to the hospital operated by Dr/ Kerr. The Viceroy expressed himself as being highly in favor of that charity. The Consul also suggested that it would be a good thing to send more students to the United States - there being two of there students then present as Interpreters. But the Viceroy had nothing to say

say to this suggestion.
During the dinner I proposed
the health of the Emperor of
China. The Viceroy and his
guests noticeably drank each
others health many times
during the dinner.

I should have
stated in connection with
Consul Seymour's remark
above that the Chinese have
found great advantages in
the free hospital system
as many wounded soldiers
are cared for therein.

When this long dinner
was over as we left another
salute was fired. After we
arrived at the Consulate

nine

nine dollars was sent me by the Fiery as a cum. shaw of one dollar for the bearers of each chair. Finding on examination that it was not de. rigeur that I should accept this money I returned it. I paid our chairmen and the Fiery paid his when he called on me.

Saturday following the Fiery returned my call. He came with a retinue of about two hundred men. There was a large procession, rather disorderly carrying tablets, a dozen men mounted on very small ponies and a military company, the men

wearing

wearing straw hats and
blue cotton coats with red
facings.

The marines of the
"Monocacy" and "Marion"
and the sailors of the former
ship were drawn up in
line on the land opposite
the gate of the Consulate.
When the Viceroy arrived
the men came to a present
and the "Monocacy" fired
seventeen guns. Nearly all
the officers of the two ships
received the Viceroy at the
gate of the Consulate. Tea
was served. In a few moments
I escorted the Viceroy into
the dining room where two

tables

tables had been arranged for the company. I ecorted him to a seat on my right. But he declined to take it and insisted on seating himself on my left in accordance with Chinese custom. I let him have his way. After a few minutes he arose and proposed the health of the President of the United States which was drunk standing. Then he commenced again to discuss the question of Chinese outrages in the United States. He asked me several times to telegraph the President to have the rioters at Rock Springs

punished

punished. I said that I had already telegraphed on that subject from Peking. He insisted that I should telegraph again. I assured him that the Government would do what it could to protect the Chinese. I explained to him that our Government is one of law and prosecutions in the Courts require time, that in the United States men had to be tried for all offences by juries and punishments were not summarily inflicted as in China. I cannot repeat the whole conversation. It did not differ from the one

one we had on Hunday.
Finally to change the subject
I proposed the health of the
Emperor of China and
expressed the wish that the
traditional friendship which
existed between the two countries
might be strengthened and
continue for all time to come.
As he still returned to the
"outrage" question I adopted
the plan of plying him
with questions. I asked him
how many children he had,
how old he was, how many
grand children he had,
whether he loved the latter
as much as the former, and
many other family questions
which

which would seem ridiculous to us but are proper and suitable in China. Every official has asked me my age at least once and some many times. This line of attack diverted him from the main topic. When the Viceroy left he was escorted by the officers and myself to his chair. As he passed down the hand the military ceremonies were repeated.

This in the natural order of things to state that after I arrived at Swatow the Viceroy telegraphed me that if I would wire the

1/175

the Department to pay indemnity and punish the rioters he would guarantee that there would be no riot in Canton and he would issue a proclamation to quit the Cantonese. I deemed it best to comply with his request and sent the telegram which the Department received from Swatow, of which a copy is herewith enclosed.

2/175

After the Viceroy had called on me he also called on the Commissioner of Customs and the German Consul.

My success in breaking the ice in which he had enveloped himself secured me

no great distinction in China. The Consuls were jubilant that the barriers had been broken down and now they could see him. The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps sent me his thanks. The officials of the Municipal Council on Shameen, and the leading officials at Kongkong expressed their thanks. Afterwards wherever I went in China, except at Chinkiang as hereinafter explained, I was received with great distinction.

By conversation with the Consuls and by written memoirs, and by personal

observation

observation I derived at each port some general information which I abbreviate here as much as possible.

It is known to the Department that most of the goods shipped from Canton go first to Hongkong and are then reshipped to their destination. These goods though really sent from Canton appear to be sent from Hongkong and are so entered at the Custom House. There is no bureau of statistics at Hongkong, so that accuracy as to the value of the trade from Canton cannot be attained. There is imported yearly into

Canton

Canton about $750000 in
value, in Mexicans, of
American goods. Kerosene
oil is the largest item of
imports. It is sent from
Kongkong to Canton in
native junks. Returns of its
importation do not appear
in the statistics of the
Imperial Maritime Customs
of China, because they only
report importations in foreign
vessels. The collection of duties
on kerosene is farmed out
to speculators who do not
permit any publicity. Not-
withstanding the heavy likin
tax of forty cents per box
or twenty cents per can, which
is

is equivalent to about five cents per gallon, or about four cents per ordinary trade gallon, about one million gallons of kerosene, worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, went from the United States into the Province of Kwang-tung in 1885, of which four fifths went into Canton.

The importation of ginseng from the United States into Canton is worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Cotton goods, clocks, canned goods, patent medicines, perfumeries, cheese, hams, bacon

bacon and other provisions
are also imported. There is
but one American engaged
in trade in Canton. His name
is Cunningham and he is
in the employ of the leading
American house, Russell & Co.
The recent likin regulations,
if honestly carried out,
secured by this Legation
touching the publication of
the likin schedules, will
tend to increase this trade.
Under the transit pass
system if merchants definitely
knew what taxes their goods
must pay no doubt the
importation would be in-
creased. But at Canton as
elsewhere

elsewhere in China, the native merchants are driving the foreign merchants out of business. It thus happens that in the greatest commercial city in China there is but one American engaged in trade. A revision of the tariff would no doubt increase the trade between the two countries. The abolition of likin would be the most desirable thing at present. But there seems no present hope of doing any thing in this direction. There is but one solution of the Gordian knot — it is to build railways. A railroad from Peking

to

to Canton would, ultimately, solve all internal questions which are now relations to foreigners.

The exports from Canton to the United States amount to about $2.000 000, per annum, They consist chiefly of raw silk, silk goods, fire crackers, matting, preserves, China-ware, dried fruits, opium, cassia, furs, blackwood ware, sugar. During 1883, 1884, 1885, the average value of invoices certified by the Consul is $2,000. 000 Mex. per annum. There are registered at the Consulate sixty-six American citizens, including men women

women and children. There are as stated one merchant; three employees in the Customs; three steamboat captains. The remainder are missionaries representing the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Church (South), the American Board of Foreign Missions and one Bible Agent.

I saw all the missionaries who were at Canton. I visited and inspected their works. There is a great hospital here in charge of Dr. S. G. Kerr, and a fine school under the charge of Miss Noyes.

The erection of telegraph lines

lines; the building of steam-
ships at Whampoa eleven
miles below Canton, the
experiments in torpedoes are
the notable signs of progress
in the vicinity of Canton.

The Consul has
comprimized nearly all the
cases that have come before
him judicially. Only twice
in four years has there been
a law suit before him.
There were misdemeanors
committed by sailors. Here
as elsewhere in China, except
at Shanghai, the marshalls
are simply clerks to the
Consul. But it must be
said that legal quarels
are

are not very unusual. But they are generally compromised without any legal proceeding.

I am not able to make any valuable suggestions as to how American trade and commerce might be extended. If a number of American firms were to cooperate in keeping a small body of experienced travelling salesmen in China to make sales of American productions direct to Chinese merchants some increase in the bulk of trade might be expected. I am not in favor of allowing Consuls to act as agents for any business firm. Such participation in

trade

trade destroys their influence as officials with the Chinese. Mr Consul Seymour is an old experienced and able Consul. I minutely inspected his books. They were kept in good condition. He seemed personally also to be acceptable to the Americans, business people and Chinese authorities. He treated me with great kindness and I beg leave to express my gratitude.

While I was at Canton I requested Capt. Henry Glass to prepare me a map of the obstructions in Pearl River. The Department has heretofore been fully advised as to my action

action with regard to these obstructions. They were put in the river to keep the French from going to Canton. I append herewith tracings of the map. The obstructions ought to be removed, but China has hitherto been deaf to the requests of the foreign powers to remove them. The removal of these obstacles would enable the largest ships to reach Canton. Since writing these lines the question has again come up in Peking and has been reported to you. I beg leave to express my thanks to Captain Glass and Lieutenant Nichols for the

3/175

able

able and prompt manner in which they complied with my request. Three obstructions could be removed, as Capt. Glass writes, for one thousand dollars. Other nations are much more interested in making Canton accessible than we are. Few ships of ours go to Canton. But in the spirit of progress I am ready and willing to aid in any improvement.

Hong Kong.

I arrived at Hongkong the 26th April. This city is a marvellous growth of English enterprise. In 1842 a barren granite

granite rock was ceded to Great Brittain. The island is nine miles long and four miles broad. It has six peaks - the highest, Victoria, is nineteen hundred feet high. April 5th 1883 it was made a colony. It is nothing but a chain of hills. Today it is one of the most important depots of trade in the East. Its population is one hundred and fifty thousand. It is a handsome city with public gardens, churches, convents, asylums and all the luxuries of a great city.

I was honored here with

with every species of attention. I dined with the Governor, the Admiral, the General and a distinguished private citizen. I reviewed the English troops at the General's invitation.

Kongkong is not in my jurisdiction as the Consul, General Withers, reports directly to the State Department, but he was an old acquaintance and gladly furnished me with all the information I desired. In the year 1885 there were exported to the United States goods to the value of $5.046.982.

The principal imports consisted

consisted of flour, clocks, cotton goods, quisung and lumber. As Hongkong is a free port the value of imports is not known.

There are about forty Americans in Hongkong. They are merchants, agents of shipping companies, hotel keepers, and handicrafts-men. There are iron foundries, match manufactories, launch builders, glass works and iron safe manufactories. There are three American Missionaries supported by the American Board, two by the Wesleyan Missionary Society and two by the Presbyterian Church. The Chinese resident

resident in Kongkong is not
a British subject, unless
naturalized. The bulk of the
Chinese are subjects of China.
I could not find out how
many Chinese went from
Kongkong to the United States.
In 1885 there arrived at Kong-
kong 80773 and departed
57517. But how many went
to the United States I am
unable to state. These figures
include arrivals and departures
from all quarters of the globe.
One hundred and sixty eight
American vessels entered at
Kongkong in 1885 and one
hundred and eighty cleared.
The number that cleared
for

for the United States was forty two.

It seems to be certain that the riots in the United States have materially affected the commerce from Hongkong. The receipts of the Consul's office have materially decreased. At the close of the last quarter there was a falling off of $850 in receipts. It is possible that exceptional conditions may have produced this result. But it is the opinion of the best informed persons, Chinese and foreign, that the riots have made business decline, for the reason that the Chinese customers in

California

California had no money, that numbers are leaving for China, and numbers are collected in San Francisco dependent on charity. A continuous shrinkage in exports is predicted. As Mr. Withers was not responsible to me I did not examine his books, but I had frequent conversations with him. He is prudent, sensible, accomplished and a good officer.

Swatow.

Swatow is situated in about Lat. 23, at the mouth of the river Kau, near the eastern border of Kwang-tung Province.

It

It is the shipping port of the city of Chiao-chou-fu the seat of local government, thirty five miles inland. The population is about 30000.

We arrived there May 1st. The foreign trade is not large, it is too near to Tsingtau. There is a large sugar refinery here operated by Jardine Mathieson & Co, the leading British house in China.

We have no Consul here, but Baron von Seckendorff very acceptably acts as Consular Agent. There is little real work for the Baron to do. There had not been

been any direct shipments to the United States for a year. I inspected his books and found them properly kept. He is under the supervision of the Consul at Canton and reports to him. American vessels of any kind rarely go to Swatow.

There is no Viceroy or Taotai here. The nearest official of any rank is a magistrate living sixteen miles in the interior. He came in as soon as he heard of my arrival and called on me, and invited me to dinner. There were present at the dinner several

Officers

officers of the "Ulanin", Consuls
Seymour and von Seckendorff.
the Commissioner of Customs,
the English Consul and
Mr. Cheshire. The health of
the President was proposed
by the magistrate. I proposed
the health of the Emperor,
and then followed toasts to
the sovereigns who were
represented at table.

No report was made to
me by the Consular Agent.
In fact there is nothing
special to report.

On May 3rd we received
the Magistrate and suite
on the "Ulanin" with appropriate
honors and gave him a
salute

salute and collation.

There is an interesting colony of Missionaries at Swatow. They belong to the American Baptist Mission. As I intend to describe fully mission work in China at Foochow, I will simply say that at Swatow there are several schools and chapels which are flourishing. The missionaries here, as is usual in China, occupy very desirable property. They came early and bought valuable property at low rates. It is now worth several thousands of dollars more than they gave for it. Rev. Wm Ashmore and

and Rev. S. B. Partridge are leading men among the missionaries. It is proper to state that in nearly all the ports in China divine service was held by the missionaries on the "Marion".

There is one question which was brought to my cognizance here which is of importance. There are at Swatow about twenty native Christian refugees from their homes some miles in the interior. These people refused to worship their ancestors. The other villagers deemed that whoever held the land must comply with the usages

or

or evil would come to the village. They must worship their ancestors, help pay for the religious processions and for putting the gods in the temples. The native Christians refused to do these things and were compelled to leave. I need not say that the great antagonism to the spread of Christianity arises from the doctrine of the worship of ancestors. It is the fundamental creed of the Chinese and controls even the selection of the Emperors. This idea controlled the selection of the present Emperor who was then

then four years old. The observance of Sunday, so much relied on by the missionaries in practice does not make so much trouble. The native convert can lose one day's wages if he is in earnest, but there can be no parleying with the doctrine of the worship of ancestors. That must be totally abandoned by the convert. This persecution of the native Christians goes on all over China though it is contrary to the orders of the Imperial Government. Prince Kung long ago settled that the native Christians should not be

be compelled to support the religion of the Chinese. But you are well aware the Imperial Government meddles as little as possible with the affairs of the Provinces. The local authorities do about as they please.

I offered to present this question to the Tsung-li Yamên, but the Missionaries declined any diplomatic intervention. They said they would lose all influence with the local authorities if they appealed to the Legation. The Taotais would say they had chosen their forum and would do nothing

nothing for them. If ultimately the matter can not be arranged so that the refugees may return to their villages, the intervention of the Consul will be asked and finally the question may come to the Legation.

I have heretofore expressed to you my opinion of the necessity of a bolder attitude on these questions. As it is I am answered as Li Hung Chang answered me at Tientsin when I brought to his notice a business matter in which an American was suffering wrong, with the statement:

"That

"that is nothing in
"comparison with what your
"people are doing".

Baron von Seckendorff
is an able man and an
excellent Consul. He entertained
us handsomely and was
put to some expense. I
insisted however on paying
reasonable board.

Amoy

I arrived at Amoy May 5th.
It is situated on the island
of Kaimun at the mouth
of the Dragon River in Lat.
24. Western nations traded
there as early as 1544.
There are no direct imports
from

from the United States to Amoy. But a considerable amount of American merchandise comes through Hongkong and Shanghai. The imports are chiefly kerosene oil cotton and woolen goods.

The chief article of export is tea which consists of two kinds Formosa Oolong and Amoy Oolong. The value of exports is $1,000,000 per annum. The foreigners mostly reside on an island named Kulangsu, which is about one third of a mile from Amoy. There are twenty citizens of the United States at Amoy - including women and children.

Eight

Eight are men, of whom five are missionaries, one is the Customs Service, and one a photographer and one a lawyer. There is no industrial enterprise organized on western plans using machinery.

The Council has had but one law suit to try. That was a case on a payment rendered at Shanghai.

The missionaries belong to the Reformed Church. They are doing good quiet work and are well treated by the natives.

The Council is very popular with all classes.

D

I minutely inspected his books and records. I found them all in good order.

The Taotai here was very polite and friendly. He seems to have an exalted opinion of Consul Crowell. He dined with the Taotai and he was entertained in turn by the Consulate. Mr Crowell is an able, conscientious, educated gentleman. He is doing remarkably well.

Foochow.

The "Marion" anchored in the Min River ten miles below Foochow, at the Pagoda anchorage, the evening of Sunday

Sunday, May 9th. The river in its scenery reminds me of the Hudson. Our anchorage was the scene of the attack of the French on the Chinese fleet in August 1884.

The next morning the Consul, Mr. Mingate, came down in a steam launch to take me to Foochow. Foochow is a city of 600 000 people. I must necessarily forego any description of it, but will simply say it is one of the most beautiful places in China. Mr. Mingate is an old, able and experienced Consul. He spared no pains to render my stay with him instructive and

and pleasant. I desire to
acknowledge my obligations
to him in the strongest terms.
In January 1886, there were
56 Americans in Foochow:
males 21, children 5, females
21, children 9. There were
29 missionaries, 3 merchants,
3 clerks in the Customs, and
3 at the Consulate. Of the
missionaries 10 are males and
8 females engaged in direct
missionary work, one male
and seven females are teaching
and one male and two females
are physicians. During 1886
4 adult males, 3 adult
females and 2 male and 2
female children have left
the

the port.

The yearly average of the value of exports from Foochow to the United States has been $1.176.224.19½ Mex. In 1885 the exports were of the value of $1.173.171.51 Mex., consisting mostly of tea.

For six years the yearly average of the value of imports from the United States has been $91.242.19⅔ U.S. gold, as reported by the Customs. The imports were drills, flour, gunning and Kerosene. In 1885 cheese, clocks, raw cotton preserved fish, glass, cloth, honey quicksilver, condensed milk, perfumery, india rubber shoes

shoes, dried prawns, shrimps tobacco and tooth paste were imported. The value of these articles was $38000 in gold. The total value of importations from the United States in 1885 was $126.000.

There is no opposition on the part of the Chinese to the extraterritorial system. The experience of Mr. Nugate in China has taught him that the extraterritorial system works well. My own observation and experience teach me that everything depends on the prudence judgement and good sense of the Consul. Necessarily there is occasional

clashing

clashing with the Chinese
authorities and occasional
jealousies at particular
Consular action. Sometimes
the statutory authority seems
inadequate. As the power of
the Minister to legislate is restricted
by construction it must often
happen that there is no
actual remedy for particular
wrongs. Necessarily the Consuls
and the Legation sometimes
find themselves powerless to
correct evils. As protectors of
our fellow-citizens against
actual injury we have some
power. But in the effort to
secure their rights as against
individual Chinese we are
nearly

nearly powerless. The American must be tried before his Consul but as against a Chinese defendant who has done him some injury the Consul has no jurisdiction. I have advised the Consuls in China to have as few law suits as possible, but to endeavor to arbitrate and settle quietly all disputed questions. A system of Mixed Courts might be provided everywhere in China as it exists in Shanghai. But this system is expensive, takes up the time of the Consul and produces more or less irritation. The anomalies of the system are

are unavoidable. After all there are many missionaries in the interior who cannot come within its influence. China, since 1861, when the French and English took Peking, has made marvelous progress. We must patiently abide our time. We cannot immediately affect the ancient conservatism which is the religion and the government of China. I will accomplish something in the way of progress - my successors will do more. In course of time China will discard her prejudices and become a real member of the

the family of nations. The missionaries, diplomacy and commerce are the three factors of this progress. The two first should work harmoniously together. But I may as well say here that a general view of China has satisfied me that there will be no sudden change from ignorance to knowledge, from barbarism to civilization.

The Representative of the United States, seeing China swarming with missionaries, is inclined to say - "Granted that your work benefits the Chinese, but I am not a Chinese

nor

nor of his to them, nor their attorney, nor their agent. Really and truly I do not care whether you benefit the Chinese or not. Tell me please how you benefit the people of the United States. This is the question."

The answer deals in generalities. I concede that we are benefitted by civilizing China, by making it tributary to our commerce. Religion is a factor of this civilization. Education accompanies Religion as its beneficent handmaiden.

As to the development

in

in Foochow of trade, there is
not much prospect of
improvement. The Literati
are opposed to foreign methods.
The more uneducated they
are the more hostile they are.
This would naturally be so
because their rule is based
on the ignorance of the people.
There are occasional Literati
who investigate foreign
methods and progress, but
they are very few. It is the
opinion of Mr. Knight that
it will be some years before
there is any decided progress
in China. I am now, however,
able to state that China will
embark in the immediate
building

building of railroads. Perhaps
it seems vanity to say it
but since my arrival China
has swarmed with syndicates.
It seemed that Americans
were going to carry off the
advantage of building rail-
roads and the world entered
the lists against them. The
French have brought to China
a complete railroad plant to
be put up at Tientsin. The
German syndicate is still
in the field. The English
are busy. Being an old
railroad lawyer and having
been instrumental in building
many railroads in the west
I was at home on the railroad

questions

questions. As a diplomatic agent they did not come within the purview of my duties, but as a man it was impossible to shut my eyes to the efforts of my countrymen or to refuse to aid them with advice. If railroads are built they will be constructed on American charters. I am sure that to the United States will belong largely the praise of having inaugurated the railroad systems. Charters, essays and minute instructions as to organizing companies and building railroads have been furnished

the

the Viceroy Li. If the
Imperial Government will
support him there will be
great changes in China
in a few years.

There are no industrial
enterprises on western plans
in Foochow, unless the
Arsenal may be so called.
This Arsenal was built by
the French. It was thought
peculiarly cruel that the
French should bombard it,
but after all I think they
did not try to do it much
harm. It was not much
injured and is now in
operation. The new machinery
is either German or British.

It

It has been a potent factor in constructing a navy and machinery of war.

The missionaries at Foochow are attached to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have been here since 1847. There are 24 missionaries, 9 men and 15 women. Three are engaged in medical work. It is quite certain here as elsewhere in China the missionaries are making progress. It is slow work to convert the Chinese but there are conversions every year, and the education of

the

the young day by day adds
numbers to the Christian
Churches. In this way the
Catholics have more than
1,200,000 adherents in China.
They proselyte little, but
there are innumerable schools
and convents and they thus
turn out every year hundreds
of scholarly Chinese who have from
their earliest infancy been
taught Christianity. Nearly
all the Protestant Missionaries
have adopted the same plan.
Here are schools everywhere.
To this influence I ascribe
most of the progress of China.
I cannot help admiring
and respecting the self devotion
which

which makes these enthusiastic workers give their lives to the Chinese. It is not for me to enquire what it costs or whether the money could not be better spent at home. I fancy that none the less is spent in charity at home because a million is spent in China. I have been through every mission in the Chinese ports. I have seen hundreds of industrious, toiling men and women. They are doing a vast amount of good to the Chinese. They are indirectly benefitting Europe and America by civilizing, instructing and humanizing

a

a people who must become
our customers in future. The
people of China are not
antagonistic to the missionaries.
The Literature. The Medical
Hospital with its grand
material and physical
benefactions wins its way in
all places. It is impossible
not to see the advantage
it brings to poor suffering
humanity. In many places
the hospitals are largely
supported by the officials.
There are twenty four such
hospitals in China. They
are thronged with men and
women who before their
establishment had no
surgical

surgical assistance whatever.
I confess to a special
admiration of these accomplished
men and women, who,
inspired mainly by the
desire of doing good, have
devoted themselves to pure
charity in this far off
heathen land. But I desire
to repeat here what I have
perhaps said elsewhere,
that, in my opinion, no
hospital should be established
in the interior without the
full and free consent of
the local authorities.

Very rarely have the
missionaries ever interfered
in Chinese matters. On

one

the English
one occasion, and on one
the French Missionaries have
been complained of. Intimations
that missionaries from the
United States had interfered
in matters that did not
concern them were once
made at Foochow but they
were shown to be groundless.
I have not found in travelling
over China that the missionaries
are prone to trouble the Councils
too much with complaints.
It is true that everywhere
nearly I was compelled to
act as Attorney General in
advising some missionary
either on land titles, or
nuisances, or on wrongs or
injuries

injuries perpetrated or anticipated. But it was natural that they not expecting to see me again should ask advice. It gave to my trip a serious business character in the midst of social pleasures, and invested it with an air of doing some good which was gratifying to me. But no Consul has complained to me of the trouble missionaries put him to and every Consul has seemed ready and willing to aid them in every proper manner.

There is a womens hospital at Foochow under the control

control of a visiting Indianian, Miss Dr/ Corey. From Sept 9th 1885 to March 31st 1886 this hospital treated within its walls 2444 patients. The Doctor made up besides 2915 prescriptions, visited outside of the hospital 462 patients: and performed 65 surgical operations. These figures which are not at all unusual furnish some idea of hospital work in China.

The American Board of Missions is in charge of Dr/ C. Hartwell. The Mission owns property worth $13000 at Foochow and other property

property at Pocatawg worth $6500. It has three hospital buildings two at Foochow and one at Shouwu, worth $3000, and other property in Foochow worth $1000. It has churches and chapels and land worth $9000. There are fourteen other chapels in the country which are rented. There are 22 native helpers. There are 311 native members of the Church. There are 18 native teachers employed. Of boys and girls, students in Foochow, there are 64 boarders. In the day schools there are 177 scholars. There is also a school for women with

with ten pupils. The outlook is prosperous.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission at Foochow did little until 1857. The work of this Mission has a circuit of 700 miles and embraces six millions of people. In 1885 the native church contributed $24.30. There are 35 day schools for boys with 400 students. There are two central high schools, one at Foochow and one at King Hwa with forty scholars. There are 13 scholars in the Biblical Training School. There are 60 students in the Anglo-Chinese College. In

1885

1885 twenty six million pages were printed in Chinese. The Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society in charge of the hospital and several boarding and day schools is doing much good. The missionaries report a decrease of prejudice, increase of willingness to hear, a growing desire for knowledge, a clearer apprehension of Christian effort on behalf of the Chinese and a more friendly attitude toward them. There was nevertheless an assault on one American Missionary at Hang Ping in 1879.

Daily rations have been

been sewed to one of their preachers at the Yamên at Shaohsien for twelve years. One of the converts is now a teacher in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

The Anglo-Chinese College is a fine institution and has a splendid building.

Yiong Ahok, a Chinese Christian at Foochow, gave $10000 to buy this building. I visited it and was much pleased with the teachers, students and locality. Rev. Nathan Sites is at the head of this great and prosperous

Mission

Mission.

I have thus rather fully described the Foochow Missions as a sample of the immense work that is being done in China. I cannot, of course, enter into such minute descriptions at every locality. But as protection of Missionaries constitutes the most important diplomatic work in China it is well that the Department should be able to form some idea of the magnitude of their work.

There are several unsettled cases pending between the Consul and the local

authorities

authorities, but as there is nothing special to be done about them now I do not deem it necessary to encumber this dispatch with a reference to them.

At Foochow and all over China there is more or less difficulty in the acquisition of property by foreigners. There is more or less "squeezing" or extortion when the deeds are made. Sellers are liable to insult and extortion when they sell land to foreigners.

But there are many of these questions which can finally be arranged by succinct treaty provisions

and

and the present seems such an inopportune time to enter upon negotiations that I have no special recommendations to make. The Consuls by personal influence, good judgement and firmness must handle these questions as they arise the best they can.

The Consul reported to me that his right to be present at the trial of controversies in which Americans are interested had been denied. If any such case arises again I will make it the subject of a conference with the Yamên

This is a right that should be sedulously preserved.

My trip over China has satisfied me that the extraterritorial power, of which the Chinese are beginning to be jealous, should be sacredly retained. Whatever may be the condition in Japan, certainly in China it will be many years before the Foreign Powers will consent to surrender the right to try their own citizens. I visited the Courts in operation in Canton. I saw the most brutal and horrid tortures inflicted on great numbers of prisoners. Some of these

tortures

tortures have never been described in books to my knowledge. When, under the most horrible tortures that I saw inflicted, the prisoner confessed that he was guilty he was ordered to be decapitated. There were fourteen persons decapitated, after being tortured, in one day while I was in Canton. I left there convinced that by no act of mine should our extraterritorial powers be weakened or surrendered.

I have the pleasure of stating that as a result of my contemplated visit to Foochow - as the Consul informed

informed me — damages
were paid to Dr Yates for
the destruction of a chapel
near Foochow.

In justice to Mr. Wingate
I append here in full his
memorandum on the subject
of the jail and the jailer. I 4/175
have to remark that the
present law allowing no
wages and allowing him
only 75d a day for the
keep of prisoners is necessarily
vicious. A jail cannot be
maintained on such conditions.
I shall present this question
fully when I come to report
on Shanghai. The whole
system of jails and jailers,
except

except at Shanghai, should be abolished. At Foochow there is no jail but the Consul draws rent for a small Chinese building as jail, in which his gatekeeper resides. Prisoners can be kept in the English prison. The marshall here, as elsewhere out of Shanghai, rarely performs any of the duties of Marshall. If the Consul is to have a clerk it should be so nominated in the law. If he is to have a jailer he should be paid wages, but both marshall and jailer should be abolished except at Shanghai.

Power

Power should be given to imprison in any jail and to appoint special marshall to serve writs. Consuls have very few judicial cases in these days of steam and the disappearance from these waters of American merchantmen.

Interpreters should receive more salary and should act as clerk to the Consul and as marshall when necessary.

I was entertained by the Viceroy at Foochow at dinner. He is name is Yang Chiin Chang. He was very courteous and did not say a word about outrages, of which

which, probably, he knew nothing. The Consul entertained him handsomely when he made the return call.

I learned at Foochow that Mr. Wingate will probably be recalled. However that may be, I desire to state most emphatically that he is an accomplished Consul and a courteous gentleman. I found in my inspection of his books that his office was in perfect condition.

Since writing the above I am glad to know that Mr. Wingate has been permitted to go home and return to China. If he is to

be

be removed it should be
after his return And he
has had the opportunity
to dispose of his property
which in his absence might
be sacrificed.

Ningpo-

I went to Ningpo June 18th
on the steamer "Kiangtzu."
A complimentary ticket to
go and return was sent me
by the China Merchants
Company. We have now no
Consul at Ningpo and only
one merchant. His name is
C. M. McCaslin. He is engaged
in the business of shipping
straw goods to the United
States

States.

Ningpo is situated on the River Yung in the province of Chekiang, in Lat. about 30. It was one of the five ports thrown open to foreigners in 1842. In 1522 Portugal, however, traded there. In the year 1542 the settlement was destroyed by the Governor of Chekiang. Out of 1200 Portugese 800 were massacred. In the 17th century the East India Company established a post there. The Taiping rebels captured the city in 1861. In 1862 the British and French fleets bombarded the city and drove the rebels out

and

and put the Imperialists
in possession. A contingent
force under one Cook, who
had served under General
Gordon, afterwards did good
service. The Imperialists
recognize that without the
assistance of the foreigners
they could not have put
down the Taiping Rebellion.

The walls of Nanking
enclose five miles in circum-
ference. The site occupied by
the foreign residences is the
promontory formed at the
confluence of the two rivers
the Yang and the Yu-Yan.
The Taotai here pleaded
business engagements for
not

not calling on me. He
privately stated that as I
did not come in a war vessel
he did not know that I
came officially. This incident
was not necessary to teach
me that it is important
for a minister to travel in
a government ship. The Chinese
love show and display. The
man-of-war attracts them
because it salutes them and
the marines turn out under
arms to receive them. I ascribe
one half of my importance
on this trip and a large
part of my pleasure to the
officers and crew of the "Marion."

The Presbyterians have

flourishing

flourishing schools here controlled by Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, Mrs Butler and Miss Warner. The Baptists have a mission in charge of the Rev. F.R. Goddard and Dr. C. C. Lord. Mrs F. B. Lord is the sixth wife of Dr Lord and is an estimable woman. Dr. L. B. Barchet has a large and flourishing hospital. When I visited it he had almost forty opium patients that he was treating successfully. I visited these missions and here as elsewhere made short addresses to the boys and girls.

It is probable that Kingpo will secure its bund through the advice and consent given by you some months ago. It sadly needs it.

The English Consul Mr. Wm M. Cooper and the Commissioner of Customs were particularly attentive to me. The Commissioner threw his house open to me and I received all the members of the foreign community there.

The foreigners complain that their trade is crippled by the great guilds that are so common in China. The guilds arrange with the

authorities

authorities that goods, if handled by their members, shall pay less taxes than if handled by foreigners. It seems difficult to reach this question by any diplomatic action as the proof is hard to get, but the complaints of this nefarious practice were very general.

At the mouth of the River Yang the French Squadron was beaten off by the Chinese forts. This is a matter of great gratulation to the Chinese.

I think it desirable that there should be either a Consul or Consular Agent at

at Kingston. It is true that the business is not great but there is no telling when his services might by required by the Missionaries. Besides the test of the necessity or advisability of establishing a Consulate is not necessarily the amount of business done. It is reasonably expected that the efforts of a capable consul will build up business.

Mr. McCaslin would accept an agency and would probably discharge his duties well. He seemed to me to be an active business man. He is the only

American

American in the place except the Missionaries and Mr. Burke who is in the Customs.

The Captain of the Kiangsu is an American. He and his family were very attentive to me. He is named Pratt.

The trip from Shanghai to Ningpo and back requires only a day and a night and is very enjoyable in summer.

Shanghai.

In the order of events I next visited Shanghai, where I arrived May 19th. On the

representations

xpresentations of Captain
Miller I was induced to
pass Ningpo because of its
difficulty of access and of
the ease with which I could
visit it in a passenger
steamer, which I did as
before described.

I need furnish no
description of this city. The
English and French
maintain their concessions
and have municipal
government. The Americans
have let theirs go by default
although it was a very well
located and valuable tract
of land.

Shanghai has electric
lights

lights, gas works, water works
for streets and all the
appearance of a great city.

I confine my remarks,
however, to matters of peculiar
interest to the United States.
In the year 1885 the figures
show these results -

Total foreign imports $59.804.299
" native " 7.611.501
Exports 60.587.283
128.003.083

Amount of duty collected -
4.242.600.84 = 3⅓%.

There entered the port of
Shanghai 226 steamers of
tonnage 232368 There entered
53 sailing vessels of tonnage
27.047. Total vessels entered

279; tonnage 258.082. Total ships cleared 298, tonnage 276.916. Of American shipping 8 steamers and 23 sailing vessels entered; 24 sailing vessels and 4 steamers cleared.

Bills of sale of vessels not entitled to registry in number six are recorded at the Consulate. There are 3 lorchas, one steamer and 2 pilot boats.

August 1st 1885, 20 steamers with a tonnage of 30.385 were transferred from the American to the Chinese flag. These are the steamers of the China Merchants Company. At the breaking out

out of the Trench war they were sold to Russell & Co. When the war was over they were transfered back to the Chinese. All this was duly reported to the Department by my predecessor.

Of kerosene oil 14 465 970 gallons were imported in 4 steamers and 34 sailing vessels direct from New York. Fifteen of the sailing vessels flew the American flag.

In 1885 there were imported into Shanghai the following goods -

American drills pieces 471.434 value $56.012 - American jeans pieces 16000 @ $27.360.

Shellings

Sheetings 1.299.635 @ $2.989.760.
Ginseng, from Hongkong, piculs
1027.490 @ $285.641. Kerosene oil,
gallons 14462 970 @ $1.601.154,
Total $5.959.927.

The increase over 1884
was $2 575 375.

The exports from Shanghai
to the United States amounted
to $5.199.847; a slight decrease
on 1884. The exports are set
out in a table hereto
annexed.

6/175

There are in Shanghai
and vicinity Americans as
follows:

Male adult citizens	140
Female " "	65
Children	115
	320

There are 4 accountants; 3 brokers; 10 Customs employees; 9 clerks; 3 dentists; 1 electrical engineer; 2 mechanical engineers; 11 marine engineers; 1 gas inspector; 4 hotel keepers; 1 journalist; 18 missionaries; 30 sailors; 13 merchants; 1 marine superintendent; 7 pilots; 2 physicians; 1 rent collector; 1 reporter; 1 shopkeeper; 2 sail-makers; 1 ship builder. Total 126.

During the past five years several manufacturing enterprises have been organized in Shanghai, on the strength of Chinese capital, and in most instances at the instigation

of

of foreigners, who have acted as secretaries or general managers. The following are the principal establishments: Glass works; cotton mills; two paper mills and one tannery. With the exception of the paper mill, which is doing well, and the tannery which suspended operations after a short trial, these companies got no further than housing in their buildings; and much of the machinery, which has been carefully selected from the best European and American sources, is now lying in storage. The failure of these organizations may be looked for

for in the management, the late difficulties between France and China, and a financial panic that seriously affected the trade interests in Shanghai two years ago. There is also the fact that the natives are unfamiliar with the workings of joint stock companies. And the further fact that China adheres with great obstinacy to the doctrine that, under the treaties, foreigners cannot manufacture in China. The archives of the Department will show that Mr. Belmore, some years ago, presented to the Department the question

of

of foreigners to engage in manufacturing. It has not been definitely and finally settled. But I have little hope that under the present treaties that right will be accorded to foreigners. In Mr Whetmore's case, which was presented by my predecessor, the Yamen refused to admit that right.

There is a case of some hardship now at Shanghai, which I presented to the Viceroy Li and asked his assistance.

Danforth was employed at a salary of $500 a month to determine first

first by experiment whether Chinese cotton would make good cloth. He settled this question affirmatively and bought and engaged for the cotton mills company machinery of great value. It was taken to Shanghai by Dayforth. But the company became financially embarrassed and the machinery remained in storage unused. Dayforth was told all the time to wait and he has waited without pay more than two years. He desires authority to sell the machinery and pay his wages, or, failing in that, to organize a new company

to carry on the business. The Viceroy consented that he might organize a new Company but said no foreigner could take any stock.

The history of the glass works is somewhat similar. The capital of 80000 taels was exhausted when the machinery arrived. The shareholders were unwilling to put more money into the concern. So the building and plants are unused.

With Chinese cheap labor manufacturing would succeed here provided the management was in the hands of foreigners.

9

I could not discover at Shanghai that there was any objection to the extentorial jurisdiction. The Mixed Court, which is held by a Chinese Magistrate with a foreign Assessor, is a popular institution and does its work well. The Chinese have not made any objection at Shanghai to the continuation of this system.

The Consul-General has a great many cases to hear. He has a very good courtroom. The cases are usually misdemeanors committed by American sailors. There are, of course, civil

civil cases sometimes of some magnitude.

The missionaries have extensive establishments and grounds at Shanghai. Here is a large publishing house under the care of Dr Gulick of the American Bible Society. You can buy a testament in Chinese for four mills, a bible for eight. Many thousands are sold annually. As good printing and publishing work is done here as anywhere.

The Southern Methodists have a large compound, a large College, hospital and schools under

under Dr Allen.

There is a mission under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society, which has a large hospital for women, and schools.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church has its headquarters here. It has stations at Soochow, Hankin, Kaugchow and Ningpo.

The Southern Baptists have several schools and chapels.

There is also a Chinese Religious Tract Society controlled by Americans, and

and an American Presbyterian Mission Press. I visited all these institutions and was shown over the buildings. They are doing an immense work.

The natives are in general friendly to the missionaries and especially appreciate the hospital system. But, nevertheless, there is always objection to the acquisition of land for mission purposes. The opposition comes mostly from the officials and the literati.

Our trade in cottons and petroleum has largely increased. It will continue to do

do so. It would pay the manufacturers in the United States to consider the question of producing a cheap article of cotton goods for this market. The Chinese are poor. An article particularly designed for China of low price would find a good market. The introduction of finer articles would not be interfered with, but there should be distinctive marks to designate the cheaper goods. China particularly demands cheap goods. It is also suggested that a cheap lump manufactured for this market would

would command a ready sale.

The likin question as relating to opium has already been treated by this Legation. The question whether the Chinese who farmed the likin should collect it in the settlement was not settled while I was in Shanghai. But negotiations are pending between China and England. It seems that India objects to paying 80 taels the picul. A Board is now sitting at Hongkong with the effort to arrange the settlement. China desires such

such a settlement as will result in collecting all likin dues at Hongkong.

This Consulate is in fine condition. It is a very thorough business institution and is the most important business Consulate in China. The present officers - Cunnions the Interpreter, Coffin the Postmaster, Shufeldt the Marshall are all capable men. The archives and books are in perfect condition.

During my first two visits to Shanghai General Smithers was in charge. He is an old, experienced, able

able Consul. He is a man of good judgement, thoughtful, prudent and thoroughly posted. He was very kind and attentive to me. At my last visit General Kennedy had assumed control. I saw him during about four days. He struck me as being a resolute, able prudent man who will make an excellent officer. His manners are good and he has an evident desire to master the difficulties of his position which is still new to him.

All the mail to China from the United States is distributed here.

The

The salaries of these officials, except the Consul-Generals, are too low. The jailer should be allowed an assistant. One man cannot possibly have sole charge of a jail. The present jailer, O'Neil, is a very excellent man and officer. His allowances should be increased. He has to pay out of a scanty per diem of 50d, or not exceeding 75d, many expenses, such as providing bed clothing medicines and medical attendance, besides the rations of the prisoners. They are confined in a jail, which for

for short terms for misdemeanors, is suitable enough. But to keep a convict in such a place in this climate for two years is outrageous. Some other mode of punishment should be devised for offenders guilty of felony. I suggest that any criminal sentenced to imprisonment longer than six months should be sent to some prison in the United States, his term to commence on reaching his prison.

The interpreter should have more pay. It requires some

some years to master the Chinese language. Those who speak it can secure good positions in commercial houses. This life work with them. Shanghai is an expensive place. The Interpreter there should not receive less than $2000. A man can not live there with a family on $1200.

The force at Shanghai unlike that at the other Consulates can not be reduced. All the employees are kept busy nearly all the time.

I attended several sittings of the Consular Court. Proceedings are summary.

There

There is no jury. Two assessors are called in in important cases.

Under the instructions of the Department contained in the dispatch (No: 20) which authorized my trip, I did not minutely examine the court procedures. If an American judicial court is to be established here such labor is unnecessary. If that scheme falls through I must revise to some extent the court rules.

But, as I have elsewhere stated there is little judicial business except in Shanghai. Still the establishment of the proposed

proposed Court would give dignity ensure justice and relieve the Consuls of the most annoying part of their labors. I have found that the losing party is rarely satisfied or respectful. If there were many skilled lawyers in China there would be numerous appeals to the Legation, but usually the lawyers do not know how to appeal a case and the time for appeal passes and I am pestered with letters arguing and reargueing the merits of a case in which I have no jurisdiction.

One Judge could do the

the judicial work of China Japan and Corea. His salary should not be less than $10000 per annum. He should be allowed his reasonable travelling expenses, as he will have great distances to pass over. He should be appointed for life or during good behavior. He should have a clerk and marshall with power to appoint deputies. The Clerk and Marshall should be salaried and should account to the United States for fees. The jurisdiction should extend all over China. The Courts should have the

jurisdiction

jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace at home, power to try misdemeanors and civil cases up to $300.00 and the ordinary power of Commissioners of the United States Court in felony. The Judicial Court should have the jurisdiction of State Circuit Courts with probate jurisdiction added. The Consul-General should still try misdemeanors because Athenian prisoners might be confined a long time before trial. The Judicial Court should have concurrent jurisdiction with the Consuls in all cases where the demand exceeded $50

$50.00. It should, of course, have in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of the State Circuit Courts, the jurisdiction of the United States District and Circuit Courts. Juries should be a matter of right in criminal and common law cases, but the number of jurors should be reduced to six. Appeals in all cases where the judgement exceeded $50 should be allowed to the judicial courts.

I should have stated in its proper place that the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Church have near Shanghai very fine grounds a handsome Church, schools and a successful College, St John's. Rev. W. J. Boone, Bishop of Shanghai, has charge of the Mission work. He is ably assisted by Rev. C. F. Thompson and others. I also visited the great Catholic Colleges and schools at Sicaway. I was received with the utmost kindness and attention.

Chinkiang.

I left Shanghai on the "Marion" the 23rd May, bound up the great river, the Yangtze.

J

I am tempted to say something about the river. It is the greatest river in the Old World and ranks after the Amazon and the Mississippi in the New. It rises in Thibet and, after flowing in a southeasterly direction for more than a thousand miles, it turns to the northeast and east and pours its waters across the central regions of the Chinese Empire for 1900 miles. The estuary by which the waters of the river are discharged is divided by the Tsung Ming Island into two channels, the northern and the

southern. This island which has formed since the 11th century is 32 miles long by 5 to 10 in breadth.

This river is open to navigation 600 miles to Kaukow. It rises in March or April and attains its highest level in July or August. Between Nanking and Kaukow it is three twenty miles wide. It differs from the Mississipi in that its banks are not wooded and there are no snags to be apprehended. But the channel shifts; there are hidden rocks and steamers are often lost.

The

The distances from Shanghai are as follows. To Chinkiang 158½ geographical miles, to Kiukiang 445, to Kankow 582. Nanking lies 43½ miles above Chinkiang. It is included by the treaty between France & China in the open ports, but no steps have been taken to this end. The steamers plying this river are built on the model of those employed on the eastern rivers of the United States. Fares are enormous; from Shanghai to Chinkiang taels 20, to Kiukiang 50, to Kankow 60, but it must be said that the foreign travel is

is light and these fares include passage of servant and liquors and wines at discretion. There is one American Captain on this river.

After passing Hankow the river presents picturesque views. Ranges of hills line the banks and there are narrow gorges and rocks on which temples are located.

There are three navigation companies sailing steamers on the river. They "pool their issues" and keep down competition according to the approved American plan. Along the banks there are

are many walled cities and villages. Opposite Hankiug there is an immense wall tracing a former city which has entirely disappeared. The Taipings had control of the southern bank of the river for ten or eleven years and perpetrated unheard of cruelties and utterly obliterated many towns. They branded all the male children and when the Imperialists routed them these children were all killed by them.

The Port of Chinkiang has not justified the predictions made of its future

future importance. Possibly one reason is that trade and commerce have been pushed up the river to Kaukow. The city stands at the point where the Grand Canal joins the Yangtze. Here the channel of the river begins to expand into an extensive estuary. There is no direct trade between Chinkiang and the United States. The native produce is not exported to any foreign country. The imports from the United States are sheetings, drills, kerosene oil and a small quantity of gunseng.

In

In 1885 the sheetings imported were 20.635 pieces valued at $76.329 gold; of drills pieces 3/674 at $105.189 gold; of kerosene oil gals. 1.222.910 at $187.670 gold; of ginneng piculs 20 @ $22.704 gold.

The importation of kerosene oil has enormously increased. The import of the article in 1880 was 177.700 gals; in 1881 it was 198.960; in 1882, 257.990; in 1883, 384.080; in 1884, 839.000; and in 1885 1216910, showing increase of 377.910 gallons over 1884. Of the importation in 1885 758.362 gallons were sent inland under transit pass.

The

The importation of American sheetings for last year was five times the amount of the English import, and of American drills 31.671 pieces against 30.608 of English manufacture.

The total number of citizens of the United States at Chinkiang is 25. Of these 20 are engaged in missionary work, 4 in the Customs and 1 in business. There are no recent industrial enterprises.

The Chinese have always recognized the right of the Consulate to exercise complete jurisdiction over American citizens.

Mr.

Mr. Emery seems to be a species of broker and acts as comprador for the Chinese.

In its proper sense trade does not exist at Chinkiang. The few foreigners are not merchants but commercial agents.

The entire trade may be divided into two heads:

1st Bringing down native produce under transit passes from the interior, thus enabling the Chinese on whose behalf it is done to evade the payment of the local taxes.

2nd Sending foreign goods to the interior under transit passes on behalf of the Chinese

Chinese with the same result as regards the local revenue or likin.

The morality of these transactions may be questioned. Strictly a foreigner has no right to lend his name to a native to enable the native to avoid the likin or other taxes. But it is done every day and is all the business that the average foreigner does. The papers presented to the Consuls, the English And American being all there are there, are regular. The goods are stated to be forwarded or bought down on account of

the

the foreigner. The Customs understand the transaction perfectly. They are content because they get the revenue instead of its going into the hands of the Treasury as likin. Nobody raises any question. So it will go on until the whole system of likin is abolished.

The Council desires some revenue from these transit passes. The system of transit passes is this. The merchant applies for a pass to bring goods down from the interior. He gives bond that the goods shall be exported in six months. He pays one half the export tax.

If they are not exported he pays the other half. The practice is for the foreign broker to take out the pass and turn the goods over to the Chinese Merchant. The Consul gets a fee of $2.00 for each pass.

The Consul also issues clearances to lorchas to go up the river. There are about six of these vessels. I enquired whether there were really any Americans aboard, whether they were really owned by Americans and entitled, therfore, to fly our flag. No one could answer these questions affirmatively. But they have

regular

regular certificates of sale to Americaiss. These certificates are registered at the Consulate and no further questions asked.

Chinkiang is at the head of the Grand Canal and the receiving port of all native produce brought from the interior either by land or water. It is the distributing point for a radius of several hundred miles. It is little more than a warehouse for the large business houses at Shanghai and the natives in the interior.

If American houses with capital were to establish agencies here our trade might

might predominate. American sheetings and drills are driving out English articles because they are cheaper and better. Fineness is not so much desired by the Chinese as cheapness.

The foreigner should cease to do business for the Chinese and should work on his own account. Samples of merchandize should be exhibited by competent agents and special manufactures should be made for this market. There might be a loss in building up the business but ultimately it would be a great success.

There

There are now no questions pending between the Consul and the local authorities.

The missionaries have always been protected and fostered by the Consul. They speak in the highest terms of the Consul Mr. Smithers and the Vice-Consul Mr. Leo Bergholtz. The personal safety of the missionaries rests almost entirely on the Consul's protection.

The missionaries here claim that their work opens up the country to commerce. There is certainly some truth in this claim as has been demonstrated in Japan, India, the islands of the sea and other

other mission fields.

The missionaries are very anxious that the Consulate at Chinkiang should be retained. It is likely that their existence depends on this condition. I have elsewhere in relation to Kiangsu expressed my views on this subject.

It would swell this report to enormous size if I were to undertake to give the statistics of mission work as they were furnished me at each port. They will be put on the files of the Legation for future reference.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission

Mission has 21 persons foreign and native engaged in mission work. It has all the usual paraphernalia.

The Baptist Mission has two chapels.

The Southern Presbyterians have four missionaries.

The missionaries report general good feeling toward them and increased interest in their work.

There is a troublesome question at Chinkiang relating to land title, over which I put in much time. Dr Yates of the Southern Baptist Mission bought a lot and he now claims he did not

not get all the land he bought. He built a chapel on the land. The Northern Methodists built another chapel about three feet from the Baptist Chapel. This close proximity was not relished by the Baptists. The ill-feeling is somewhat heightened by the fact that the Baptists have a suspicion that the Methodists desire to purchase the disputed land which is claimed by the Baptists. On these little concessions of twenty, thirty or sixty people it is quite amazing how many feuds and quarrels are generated. Sometimes they

are

are devided into clans and the members do not speak to their opponents. The populations are so small that everybody knows all about everybody else and talk and scandal are rife. I must say however that in China generally good feeling prevails among the missionaries of all nationalities. Mr. Bergholz was requested by me to push the land title question to a solution. I have not undertaken in this report to describe missionaries of other nationalities than our own. There are thousands of them. The Catholics have the most extensive system, more

Churches

Churches, hospitals, convents,
schools and members than
all the rest combined. They
have over 1.200.000 converts in
China. My old and esteemed
friends of the Society of Jesus
are doing an immense
educational work here with
the success that always attends
their devoted labors.

Mr. Bergholz is an
estimable and talented man.
He has been discharging the
duties of Consul for more than
a year in the absence of
Mr. Smithers. He is entirely
qualified and quite energetic.
I remained with him a half
day going up the river and two

days

days returning. I have elsewhere reported the solution of the trouble between him and Mr. Emery on the opium question and need not repeat it here.

Chinkiang was the only place in China where I had to complain of want of courtesy from the native authorities. It is true that the Taotai at Kiukiang did not call on me, but he excused himself on account of the shortness of my stay and his business engagements. At Chinkiang the Taotai squarely made the point that it was etiquette that

I should make the first call. He did the same thing to Mr. Young two years ago. Unfortunately Mr. Young passed it over unnoticed. I did not. I wrote him a sharp letter stating that everywhere in China I had first called on the friends, but all inferior officers had called on me first. I also stated that I should report his discourtesy to the Yamên for any action they might chose to take in the matter. He wrote a species of apology disclaiming any intention of discourtesy but reiterating that the custom had

had been at Chinkiang for all foreigners to call first. It is not a matter of particular importance. But it is always well in dealing with so punctilious a people to insist on all the rights that official rank confers. On my return to Peking I mentioned the matter to the Yamên and stated that while it was of no consequence to me the question ought to be settled for the benefit of other ministers who might make a tour. The intimation was given that some rule would be established hereafter.

I thoroughly inspected the

the Consular books. The archives and books are in good condition. At this Consulate the Interpreter is the only officer employed. There is no jail, jailer, nor marshall.

Mr. Smithers is highly estimated by all the residents.

The English Consul was very polite to me.

Kiukiang.

On the pressing invitation of Mr. Everard, the British Consul, whom I had known at Peking, and the American Missionaries, I stopped one day at Kiukiang. This

137 miles from Kaukow. It
is an important port for
the shipment of tea. We have
no representative here and
none is needed. Our stay
was made delightful by the
hospitality of Mr. Everard
and the Commissioner of
Customs Mr. Simpson.

Here I especially
inquired into the system of
coast trade taxes. Goods sent
down the river are required
to pay a coast trade duty.
One half of this duty is to
be refunded on a proper
certificate had from the
Customs if the goods are
exported or sent to any
other

other port in China.

At Kiukiang no trouble arises but at Kaukow the accumulation of these draw-backs is very great. The Taotai refuses to refund one half of this coast trade duty on the ground that he has no money with which to do it. He insists that these drawback certificates can only be used for paying other coast trade duties. The result is that there is a large accumulation of draw-back certificates and the merchant lays out his money for some time losing the use of it. If the drawback

certificate

certificate were receivable for all duties there would be no difficulty in practice. But as long as they can only be used for paying coast trade duties they necessarily accumulate. There are, perhaps, 200 000 taels in value at Kaukow outstanding. It is probable that the Diplomatic Corps will, in the fall, take some action on this vexatious question.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a mission here which is flourishing. Rev. J. R. Hykes and C. R. Kupfer are in charge. I inspected their schools made a speech to the boys

boys, as I did elsewhere, and enjoyed the hospitality of the missionaries in their homes.

Kaukiang.

I was specially invited by the Viceroy at Kaukiang to make him a visit. The occasion was auspicious. After some years labor the Methodist Mission had succeeded in procuring land at Kaukiang and building a great hospital. This of stone 170 ft long and two stories high. The funds for the charity were furnished by Wm. Philander Smith of New York.

The

We arrived at Nanking May 26th. The "Marion", as usual, fired a salute of twenty one guns to the Chinese flag, which was returned the next day by the forts. They gave us twenty six guns.

Nanking is not an open port though under the French treaty concluded at Tientsin in 1858 it is specified as such. The Department must pardon me for dwelling somewhat on the history of Nanking. Until the commencement of the 15th century it was the Southern Capital of China.

Even

Here, in 1842, the first important treaty between Great Britain and China was signed. In March 1863 the Taipings took the city by assault. They held it until July 1864 when the Imperialists took it in turn. Here the leader of the rebellion perished and the rebellion ended. The walls enclose nearly twenty miles of circumference, the greater portion of which is entirely waste. Nanking has never recovered. It does not number now 250 000 people. They are very poor. For miles inside the walls there is no vestige

of

of a city left. The celebrated porcelain tower was completely destroyed by the rebels.

Here are great forts here and are arsenal.

The Viceroy, the Taotais and all the officials were very polite to me. I dined with the Foreign Taótai, had a collation at the Viceroy's Yamen and dined with the General of the Troops. The General gave me a fine parade and drill of the troops. I tried in vain to show him how to have a review similar to the one at Hongkong. My interpreter was ill that day and I had to rely on a native

native. I am sorry to say that the review, as a review, was a failure but it was very amusing. After the review I dined with the General at a pure and unadulterated Chinese dinner. The Viceroy put a large steam launch at my disposal to go six miles to the hospital. The foreign Taotai sent his mules and horses for my accomodation in visiting places of interest, and himself escorted me to see the weaving of silk. Rev. T. C. Hart is the Superintendent of the Methodist Missions on the Yangtze. He is a man of great

great zeal courage and ability. He had arranged that the hospital should be dedicated during my stay. At ten o'clock we repaired to the hospital. All the Chinese officials except the Ficroy who reported that he was ill were present. They came ostensibly to pay their respects to me, but they accompanied us with their numerous retainers to the chapel where the ceremonies were held. The band of the "Marion" played a national air. Then there was a prayer in Chinese by Mr. Jackson. Then a hymn was sung.

Then

Then Mr. Hart delivered a short address, dedicated the hospital and gave to the physician, Dr Beebe, the certificate of dedication. Then my speech, which had been translated by a Chinaman into Chinese, was read by a Chinaman. It seemed to be heartily approved by all the Chinese. Then I made a few remarks in English. This speech, I fancy, will go the round of the papers in the United States. It was published in the Shanghai papers. I enclose a copy. Dr Beebe then made an address describing the hospital and

6

175

and its work. There was another prayer, a hymn and an air played by the band. The Chinese remained through all these proceedings and were entirely respectful in their demeanor. A fine collation followed in which the Chinese participated with great enjoyment. There were many missionaries from other localities present and some of the officers of the "Marion".

Altogether the affair was very creditable. There were 800 patients in the hospital the first week following the inauguration.

The

The Presbyterian Church has chapels and schools at Kaukiang, under the charge of Dr Lehman. They are in a flourishing condition.

The Viceroy and his suite were received on the "Marion" with the usual ceremonies. In addition the Commander of the "Marion" had the Battalion drill on deck and gave him a sumptuous dinner. I presented the Viceroy with my photograph and he promised to send me his in return.

You will permit me to state that I thought it my duty to engage in these ceremonies

ceremonies. My presence secured the presence of all officials, was public testimony to the dignity and standing of the American Missionaries, gratified them beyond measure and gave the Institution a most favorable inauguration.

Kaukow.

I arrived at Kaukow June 2nd. This is the most celebrated of the native marts of China.

The Kan River enters the Yangtze here, hence the name, the mouth of the Kan. The city commands the most

most extensive network of
river communication on the
globe.

The new Consul, Mr.
Franklin, having just arrived
has suffered some discouragement.
He has been unable to secure
a house and has now very
inadequate quarters. His
predecessor had a very good
house but disposed of his
lease before Mr. Franklin's
arrival. During the tea
season there is a great rush
of Europeans at Kaukow
and residences can not be
had. Mr. Franklin is a good
lawyer an accomplished
gentleman and a man of
ability

ability. Unless he succumbs to the melancholy which seems to oppress him, owing to the difficulty of getting quarters he will make a good Consul. He was very anxious for a change of location and, at his urgent instance, I wrote a private letter to the Hon. John D. Porter presenting this desire and giving it my approval subject to the wishes of the Department.

I was delayed some time in Kaukow owing to the peculiar circumstances that the Viceroy was absent, the Governor sick and the Intai

Taotai went out of office the day of my arrival. The new Taotai called on me some days after and I returned his call. I received him on the "Marion" and gave him a collation and a usual salute. We had a very pleasant interview at his Yamen when I returned his call. He is decidedly in favor of progress.

The Success at Kaukow is increasing and Mr. Franklin has certified to nine invoices that's any of his predecessors.

The Episcopalian Church is the only American organization

organization that has occupied Kaukow and Huchang just opposite. It has chapels, schools and a flourishing hospital. Reverends Locke, Southerby and Prothis have charge of this mission. Dr. Dales very efficiently manages a great hospital. Huchang is the only place in China where I was stopped. Here some soldiers surrounded our chairs and demanded who we were, where we were going and what for. I had been advised to take some escort with me but I preferred all over China to adopt the bolder plan of going where I pleased unattended

unattended. I desired the Interpreter to answer these questions and was allowed to proceed and had no further trouble.

We were the recipients of much hospitality from the foreigners at Kaikow. The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Bredon, and the British Consul, Mr. Gardiner, were particularly attentive.

While here the officers of the Manon gave a dance which was attended by all the foreigners.

Tea is almost the only article exported from this Port to the United States and

and the amount is annually increasing?

The value and amount of tea shipped is not attainable because much goes to Shanghai and does not appear on the official reports. There is no direct communication between Hankow and the United States. The large tea houses are controlled by Chinese or Russians. There are two American merchants at Hankow. The quantity of tea sent to the United States has nevertheless greatly increased in the past few years. In 1884 the Consul certified to 27 invoices containing

Piculs

Piculs 3,186,87 of the value of $115,157.42. In 1885 the number of invoices was 45 containing Piculs 5.278.95 and of the value of $135.386.96. Up to June 29th 1886, the number certified was 63 containing piculs 6.980.17 of value $195.954.67.

The following table shows exports:

Exports of tea to the United States

Week of month	Date	Quantity	Value Taels	$ Gold	¢
		Piculs			
27	1884	3.186.87	-	115457	42
45	1885	5.278.95		142201	13
63	1886	6,980.17		195954	67

The imports are chiefly Kerosene oil and cotton goods.

The

The Trade is wonderfully increasing.

The following table shows imports:

Imports in 1884-1885.

Year	Quantity (gold)	Value - Taels
1884	2.739.410	308 521
1885	4.156 346	468 398

Tobacco leaf and cow hides are exported in increasing quantities.

The following table will show the quantity and value of cotton goods imported from the United States to Kaukow for the years 1884 and 1885.

Table

Table

Cotton goods imported 1884-1885

Year	Description of goods	Quantity pieces	Value taels
1884	American sheetings	4.542	14.120
1884	" drills	73.177	165.745
1884	" Twills	1.800	5.892
1885	" sheetings	5.235	18.664
1885	" drills	47.783	189.717
1885	" Twills	140	550

There are only about 15 American residents in Kaukow. They are all missionaries except two merchants and one Customs employe.

There are no modern industrial enterprises in operation at Kaukow. The Consul denies to have a house

hours for six or ten years. In no other way can the Consul have proper accommodations.

Chefoo.

I did not land at Chefoo going down. I was hurrying to Canton for reasons stated. Coming back I counted on a few hours at Chefoo but the ship to my great regret did not stop there. If the "Marion" had not been disabled I should surely have stopped at Chefoo.

I am enabled, however, by inquiries made and by the Consular report to write all

all that is necessary touching this port.

2tis about halfway between Tientsin and Shanghai. 2tis situated on the northern side of the great cape kuson as the promontory of Shantung, and is the only port open to foreign trade between the months of the Yangtze and Peiho. The Province of Shantung has an area of 65000 square miles and a population of 28000000. Its climate is about the same as that of our Southern States. The Grand Canal and the Yellow River traverse this Province. Chefoo is chiefly remarkable for being the watering

watering and mooring place of China, and from a peculiar silk obtained there from wild silk worms which feed on the leaves of the oak and other trees. This called Chefoo silk, is light and is used chiefly for underwear and other garments. Beans and bean cake are the staple article of shipment.

In 1885 there were imported into the United States of drills Pcs. 40.680; of jeans Pcs. 660; of sheetings 161.467; of yarn 40 124 of kerosene oil gallons 48.710.

Chefoo from

For four years the average value of American

Trade

trade was $965 217 31.

Besides these goods there is a small business done in flour, canned goods, guineas, clocks, watches and certain classes of piece goods. But cotton and kerosene oil are the most important articles.

Exporters procure their certificates at other ports against which practice the Consul has protested.

In 1885 the exports of straw braid and pongee silks amounted to $149.944.34. The average for four years was $147.197.03. The total of exports and imports was

$ 1.112.414.64.

Of Americans there are 68 as follows: Adult male 24; female 22; Children male 11; female 11; The occupations are 1 physician; 4 medical missionaries; 1 naval instructor; 1 hotel keeper; 1 Customs employee; 1 tidewaiter. The others are Missionaries.

The value of real and personal property belonging to Americans is $125.000.

Silk reeling and quartz mining are the only industries that savor of western progress. The oak-leaf above referred to was largely developed by the use of machinery

machinery, but its manufacture is now in a languishing state.

Quartz mining is making rapid strides. Under a Cantonese named Li this enterprise is prosperous and is being energetically pushed. Orders have been sent to California for the most approved machinery.

The Consul complains that the necessary legal appliances are not furnished for carrying out efficiently the extraterritorial jurisdiction. He has no constable, no court room, no jail. I have elsewhere given my views on this

this question. He complains with reason that he cannot board a prisoner in the English jail for the amount allowed. He ought certainly to be allowed enough to pay jail fees as regulated by the usual British charges.

The Consul advocates the establishment of a judicial court. It is likely that this policy would remove all his difficulties except as to a proper allowance for jail fees. It is plain that where there is no jail nor jailer a stray criminal can not be taken care of for 75cts per day.

The

The British Government allows $1.25 a day for this service at Chefoo.

The missionaries have recently been well treated by the natives. But this is the price of Consular protection. The Consul suggests that men-of-war should more frequently visit this port and also Tung-Chow-fu sixty miles off, where there is a settlement of thirty five people. The Consul should occasionally visit Tung-Chow-fu.

He suggests that one room in each Consulate should be devoted to the display of samples. In this

this I do not concur. It looks reasonable on its face but it would tend to lower the dignity of the Consul and he would be suspected of engaging in trade. The Chinese are very punctilious on this point.

The American Presbyterians and the Southern Baptists have occupied this mission field. They have here and in the vicinity flourishing schools chapels and hospitals.

I regard Chefoo as a necessary and important Consulship.

In late years the place is much resorted to by foreigners

foreigners.

The history of Dr Platts acceptance of the Consulship has been given me in writing by him. He agreed to discharge the duties for the honor solely. But subsequent events have shown that this was a disastrous arrangement. His practice has deminished instead of increasing. As a principle if services are of any value a government should not accept them for nothing. It might result that every office would be filled by men of wealth who would accept them for the destinction they conferred. The

Courts

Courts have frequently decided that an offer to perform the duties of an office for nothing, or for a small salary, made by a candidate, is bribery and incapacitates him from accepting the office even when elected. Apart from all this I am satisfied that the Consul at Chefoo fairly earns some compensation and should have it. Dr. Platt's letters and reports evince considerable care industry and ability.

Tientsin.

I arrived at Tientsin June 25th.

The

The 26th June I called on the Viceroy by appointment. Besides the Viceroy there were three Chinese Interpreters and Mr. Cheshire present. The Viceroy lives in great state in a large Yamên. We went through several courts and rooms before reaching the audience room. After a few minutes he came in having kept me waiting a little longer than I was accustomed to elsewhere. He soon commenced to talk about the Chinese outrages in the United States. He said the Government ought to put an end to these outrages.

I answered that I was not instructed by my Government to discuss these questions. The proper place to discuss them was Washington. He said I could use my influence to have them stopped and to pay the indemnity. I told him that my information was that the bill granting $47000 to the sufferers would pass, that the committee had recommended its passage.

I then stated to him that while he was on this topic I had the case of a gentleman who had come with me from Shanghai and who

who was entitled to some
remedy and I would like
to make a statement of
the case. I knew before this
that he was thoroughly
posted on Danforth's case, but
I proceeded to give him the
details and asked either
for an order that the machinery
be sold and Danforth's wages
paid or that he be authorized
to raise a new company to
carry on the proposed
enterprise of manufacturing
cotton cloth. I also asked
that he would grant a formal
audience to Danforth who
would show him the manu-
factured article made out of
Chinese

Chinese coolies and explain the whole matter. To this he returned no answer although I repeated it three times.

He said this matter of Dawson's was a very small matter compared with what our people were doing to his. I said to him with some show of indignation and as pointedly as possible that two wrongs did not make a right, that China could not defend herself for violations of the treaties or for allowing wrongs to be perpetrated on Americans by the plea that wots had occurred

occurred in the United States.
That these riots were generally
the work of foreigners and
were the outgrowth of labor
troubles. That at Rock Springs
the Chinese were maltreated
because they would not go
on a strike. That my
Government had for a
hundred years been friendly
with China. That riots would
occur, as he well knew,
everywhere occasionally. But
for China to do a deliberate
wrong because wrongs had
been done was a proposition
I was surprised to hear
him advance. He answered
nothing to all this but
said

said that Dawforth might go on and get up another company if the stock were all taken by Chinese, but no foreigner could take any stock. This is all that Dawforth wants - if the Viceroy will put in writing a confirmation of his verbal statement. I have instructed the Consul to procure the written authority as soon as possible.

The Viceroy then changed the subject and asked me if I belonged to the Southern Party. I answered that there was no Southern or Northern Party and I asked

asked him how could I belong to the Southern Party when for nearly two years I was in the United States Army and fighting the South.

He said that was very brave of me and the he would like to take a regiment and I take one and have a fight. I said I would take a regiment at Hawking that I had seen drill and whip any regiment he had. He said no I must take an American regiment. I did not care to pursue this particular joke any farther. He said I was a Democrat. I said yes

I belonged to the Democratic party, but now I represented no party but I represented the whole United States, north and south; I was Minister of the United States to China. He said at the next election the Republican party would win, and asked what would then become of me. I answered that Ministers usually in all civilized countries represented the dominant party. But it was not at all likely that there would be any change in the United States at the next election. That the Administration had

had given universal satisfaction to the body of the people and would probably be retained in power. Still Americans were free to vote for whom they pleased to administer the government. That was in China there were sometimes changes of officials.

He asked me what we were going to do about the labor riots. I said that the government directly had nothing to do with these matters. They were handled by the states and localities where they occurred. They were quarrels between the

the employers and employees. He employees wanted to work for eight hours a day and wanted pay for ten hours. The employers did not want to give so much. He said the President was in favor of the laborers. I said that the President no more favored the laborers than he did the employers, that he did not take sides in these difficulties. That on the contrary he had recommended to Congress that a Board of Arbitration be appointed to settle equitably and fairly to both sides all these troubles.

He asked if we had

had refused to let the Chinese Minister land at San Francisco without showing his credentials. I said no that we had not. There had been some little delay under the construction of the law by a subordinate official. But the delay was slight. the authorities had shown the Minister every attention, and he had forgiven the apparent discourtesy, and had received the visits of all the officials. He asked if the officer had been removed. I said that I had not heard that he had but the matter was still being investigated.

Yee

He said it was the same as if the Commissioner of Customs had demanded to see my commission. I said it was not at all a parallel case because I had been nine months in China acting as minister, it was a matter of public notoriety that I was the minister and besides the Chinese Minister had a suite of thirty persons while I had only my Interpreter who had lived in China seventeen years.

He asked me if I knew Mr. Chester Holcombe which seemed to throw some light on his sources of information

information as to American matters. He asked what were Colcombe's politics. I told him Colcombe told me he was a Democrat but men sometimes changed their politics.

He then asked me if I were rich. I said I was not as rich as Vanderbilt but I was by no means poor. He asked me in what my means were invested. I answered chiefly in houses and lots. He then asked if railroads paid in the United States. I said some did and some did not pay dividends. All railroads, however

however, were an advantage
to the general public in
increasing the value of
property and furnishing
means of intercommunication.
He asked why I did not
sell my houses and lots
and invest in railroads.
I said I was waiting until
he constructed the long
promised railroads in China.
I intended to invest every
dollar I could spare in them.
He laughed heartily at this
but said that foreigners could
not be allowed to invest in
Chinese roads. I said that
was one point wherein his
country differed from mine.

That

that he could go to San Francisco and build a road to New York if he had money enough.

He asked if I knew when Prince Chiin would receive the foreign ministers. I said no. He asked if I was not kept posted on affairs at Peking. I said yes, by my Secretary. He said why then dont you know. I said are you not posted on affairs at Peking. He said yes. I said do you know when the Prince will receive the foreign ministers. He said no. I said how can you expect that I, who have been

been travelling in the south of China, and up the Yangtze, should know this thing when you who are close to Peking do not know it. He desired to commit me on the proposition to call on the Prince - on which the Ministers are divided. I did not want to commit myself until I arrived at Peking because there were certain conditions attached to this courtesy which I wished to examine. I have reported the matter fully to the Department, and I will only say that I determined after consultation with Mr. von Brandt and

Sir

Sir John Walsham to consent
to participate in this ceremony
for reasons already given. But
the Viceroy without authority
from me telegraphed to the
Yamên that I desired the
meeting to be postponed so
that I might participate
in it. He said the English
had ten ships at Chefoo
and the French five on the
occasion of the Prince's visit,
and asked whether we had
an Admiral on these waters
and how many ships we
had. I answered that we
had an Admiral and five
ships, but there was an
important Court Marshall
pending

pending and all the ships were at Yokahama except the "Marion". There was other conversation on trivial matters, age, children, why I did not let my beard grow etc. There are the usual civilities of high Chinese officials. I replied to them all by counter inquiries in which the same information was elicited from the Viceroy and is not worthy of reproduction here.

The next day June 27th the Viceroy returned my call at the U. S. Consulate. General Wilson was present at request of the Viceroy.

The

The General wore his Major Generals uniform. The Viceroy had been much taken by this gorgeous array. He asked me why I did not wear a uniform. I said that under the general law of my country the diplomatic agent was not allowed to wear a uniform. He said that if I attended on an occasion when everybody else wore uniforms and I did not I would not be respectable. I answered that every nation made its own laws and no other nation had a right to question them. That if there was

any

any law in China that required me to wear a uniform as a condition of attending a ceremony I would stay at home. He said there was such a law. I said I had visited the Yamen many times, notably on the occasion of the Chinese New Year and I had never worn a uniform. I said if you deem uniforms so important, at the same time touching his dress which was of plain brown silk, why dont you wear a uniform yourself. He made no answer.

He asked Mr. Brouley

whether

whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. Mr. Brawley answered I am a Consul and the matter dropped. Some of the gentlemen present were inclined to discuss the uniform question. I stopped it with the remark that it was not the business of executive officers to discuss the propriety of acts of Congress.

At each of these visits there was the usual slight collation with wines provided.

At the Consuls' we did not get on any disputed question - the occasion was

was purely social and the conversation does not require reporting.

The Viceroy very kindly invited me to dinner for June 29th and asked if I preferred Chinese or foreign dishes. I described some of the dinners I had eaten at various places in China with the Viceroys and Taotais. There was nothing specially interesting said. The 29th June I dined with the Viceroy at seven o'clock. The Consul of England, General Chaumont the French Attaché, General Wilson, Mr Vincent Smith, the Consul, Mr Pethick,

Mr

Mr. Cushing and several Chinese officials were present.

The dinner was both Chinese and foreign. It was very elegant. There was an American flag to which attention was called. There were native and foreign wines. I had much trivial conversation with the Viceroy but nothing was said worthy of repeating to the Department.

Mr. W. H. Pethick, the Vice-Consul and Interpreter at Tientsin, is one of the best Chinese scholars and most capable men in China. He is connected with the Viceroy as Adviser and

Interpreter

Interpreter, has some affection for him and is wedded to the idea that the Viceroy will embark on great schemes of progress, and he desires to be identified with these schemes and in some sense to control them. He would not accept any preferment which would antagonize his relations with the Viceroy. This anomalous condition has been reported by my predecessors to the Department. But Pethick's services are so faithful and valuable that no change has been recommended.

9

I desire to say of Tientsin, however, that it is the most important Consulship in China. It is the mecca of all syndicates and foreigners who wish to engage in schemes of progress, to sell arms, engines, iron forts, machinery and all the implements of peace and war. There should be some one at Tientsin to furnish an antidote to the poison that the American traveller may drop into the ears of Chinese officials.

The American Missionaries at Tientsin represent the Methodist Episcopal

Episcopal Church, and the American Board. There is a very prosperous hospital for women in charge of Drs Ellers and Perkins two ladies.

Mr. Walker of the Methodist and Mr. Perkins of the American Board have charge of the respective missions.

There is a great and celebrated hospital controlled by Dr McKenzie. He belongs to the London Missionary Society but the hospital is under the patronage of the Viceroy. A Medical College is attached to it. It is largely supported by the authorities

authorities and has an immense number of patients.

There were imported into Tientsin in 1885 American merchandize amounting in value in gold $3.526.010. The largest item was shirtings Taels 1,785,469; the next largest drills Taels 462 893. There were other cotton goods, clocks, flour, gin seng, lamp chimneys, lamps, logwood extract, kerosene oil gals. 1.011.770 value Taels 108,386, timber, sundries such as buttons, candles, paints, watches etc.

Of all the imports the shares of the various nationalities

nationalities were as follows:

English 70%

American 21%

German 3%

French 2%

Austria Belgium and other European countries 4%.

Including value of war material proportions of imports are as follows

English 62%

American 27%

German 5%

French 2%

All other countries 4%.

The United States ranks next to Great Britain and far ahead of other nationalities.

The

The most encouraging feature is the cotton trade and its steady growth. Before the war our cotton trade exceeded the English. During the war we lost it. We are now recovering. The opening of mills in the south must cheapen products and increase the trade. The natives prefer our cotton goods because of their excellent quality and their freedom from "over sizing" that is loading down with starch and clay which is characteristic of English cottons made for China and India. American cottons are very popular with

with the Mongolians for their coats and clothes.

The wool received at Tientsin is chiefly in exchange for cottons.

Kerosene oil is the next promising article of import. Gallons 1.011.770 were imported in 1885 against 386250 gallons in 1884. There is no danger of any great decrease in this trade.

The demand for foreign lamps will never be large as the Chinese make lamps for themselves by simply providing a tin top for a wick and using a glass bottle. They use these primitive

lamps

lamps costing but a few cents without chimneys and regardless of the smoke. They are an improvement both in cost and lighting power over their own lamps. If some one would invent a very cheap lamp it might have a great run in China.

No vessel under the American flag has entered this Port since the fleet of American steamers was transferred last year to the Chinese.

The exports from Newchwang to the United States are as follows:

Straw braid value $78.831.28

Camels

Camels wool value $36.699.34

Sheeps " " 6.211.80

Cow hides " " 4.744.82

Musk " " 1.942.32

Dressed skins " 716.39

$129.178.95

Those are all the direct exports. This direct trade became important in 1878 and advanced steadily in value to 1884, when its highest point $250.000 was reached. In 1885 various causes such as labor troubles in the United States, low price for woolen goods, the smaller demand for China braid, and the Turck War combined to reduce

reduce the exports.

Doubtless our merchants supplied their wants to a great extent from London rather than the Tientsin produce goes.

Before the direct trade sprang up with Tientsin the produce there was sent to Shanghai and London. As shipping facilities increased supplies were drawn direct from Tientsin, but the London market was always available. All camels wool goes from Tientsin. It is not produced anywhere south of this latitude. To the

the above yearly totals should be added about $300.000 in value which first goes to Shanghai and then to the United States. So the total approximate value of Neitsin produce sent direct to the United States from Neitsin and Shanghai would be; in 1883 $533.136

" 1884 554.021

" 1885 429.178

These figures represent 25% of the total exports, the remaining 75% goes to London. No doubt 20% more of these articles is bought in London for the American market

market.

The exports to Germany are very small and to France nearly nothing. Thus the United States and England control the foreign trade. This direct export trade is not shown in the Chinese Customs returns, because although the goods are packed here under through bill of lading to London or America yet they have to go first to Shanghai for transhipment there to the home steamer and hence the Customs enter these goods as shipped from Shanghai.

American citizens - There are

ase 162 citizens of the United States (adults and children) in this Consular jurisdiction, distributed as follows:

Peking	52,
Tientsin	36,
Taku	6,
Kalgan	15,
Inner Kiua Chou	8,
Western Shantung	13,
Shansi	15.
	162

Avocations of above -

Legation and Consulate	7,
Peking College	1,
Merchants	2,
Pilots	4,
Missionaries	31.
	45

45

Women and children 117

162.

Industrial Enterprises. There are none but the Government Arsenals. In five years they have added but little new machinery. But the officials are satisfied with the small kinds of work they turn out such as shot, shell, cartridges, gun carriage and powder. The East Arsenal employs one Englishman and one German the West no foreigners.

Extentorial Jurisdiction. The provisions of the treaties have been fully carried out. The Chinese

Chinese act in a friendly spirit in adjusting differences between natives and foreigners. The foreigners are fully protected. The presence of the Treaty Li guarantees good order and all the local authorities do their duty in repressing difficulties. Law suits are generally avoided by amicable settlements out of Court.

Missionary work. It is the opinion of the Consul that missionary work does not produce any great results. The upper classes avoid the new doctrines - the lower imitate the upper in their apathy and

and indifference. The foreign religion is considered to be well enough for foreigners but not adapted to the Chinese. In the interior among the country people the missionaries have had more success. At various points they have bought land and built hospitals and carry on their work unmolested, but converts are rare. The hospital and the school for general education meet with more success. The Council thinks that this species of work must precede conversion.

The Methodist Missionary Society; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Missions; and the Methodist Episcopal Mission have large compounds chapels and a hospital at Tientsin.

My observation and consultation with the Consul indicate; as I have already written the Department, that Americans are in the lead at Tientsin in schemes of material progress. The Consul and particularly Mr. N. H. Pitblick have rendered very efficient aid in this direction.

It is confidently hoped that the American Railroad system will be introduced into China.

Jung Chow

Tung Chow.

From Tientsin I proceeded in house boat up the Peiho 120 miles to Tung Chow. This is the river port of Peking. There are tens of thousands of boats which fly the Peiho. They are towed by men through when the river is high enough a steam launch can sometimes be hired at Tientsin. At Tung Chow the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has a flourishing mission in charge of Dr Sheffield. At Tung Chow we were met by our horses and rode sixteen miles to Peking. We arrived

July

3rd after an absence of three months and three days.

I trust the Department will recognize that the time was well spent.

M

In conclusion of this report, whose great length I regret, I desire to offer as a resumé a few observations.

1. I overstayed the term limited by the Department. But my trip covered nearly 6000 miles. It was attended by delays owing to fogs, accidents and the dilatoriness of officials. I had no inclination to prolong it, but could not travel faster. Besides I was still at my post. I read and answered all dispatches. I directed what dispatches should be written when I did not write them myself. I was

Continually

continually engaged in official work. I was in daily communication with my secretaries.

2. My trip has been of vast benefit to me and incidentally to the Government. I have made the acquaintance of nearly every foreigner at the Ports. I have been entertained by and have entertained all the Chinese Officials. I have been consulted by many missionaries on matters of interest to them involving land titles, nuisances, torts and injuries. It was like practicing law in the old times

times in Indiana except
that I had no fees. I have
personally inspected all
mission work. I have seen
many native Christians
and have been entertained
at his own house by one.
I have established with the
Chinese Officials the friendliest
relations wherever I have
been. I have inspected the
obstructions in the Canton
River and the bar at
Woosung in the Hwang Pu,
near Shanghai. I have
made the acquaintance of
some of my colleagues who
reside at Shanghai and of
nearly every Consul at
the

the Ports. I have been instructed on my duties. I have gained vast prestige here.

3. My diplomatic success, already detailed, at Canton, has made me influential and distinguished all over China. Wherever I went it insured me the highest consideration, official and personal.

4. I desire to return thanks to several classes of officials for the utmost kindness goodwill and courtesy. To the British Consuls everywhere,

to the French Consul at Tientsin, Monsieur Paul Ritel Ruber, to the Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs at all the Ports; to the Governor, Admiral and particularly to General Cameron at Hongkong; to the foreign Consuls generally and to the Chinese Officials all over China, whose reception of me, except at Chinkiang and Ningpo as explained herein, was very hospitable kind and friendly; to all the Clubs; to the Heads of Municipalities; to the Missionaries and their families; to Russell & Co;

and

and to private citizens too numerous to mention. I specially thank the Consuls of the United States, one and all, for assistance and hospitality.

5. I return thanks to the Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral John Lee Davis for the use of the "Marion". My opinion is that no more valuable service can be assigned a ship in these waters than to transport and escort the Minister on an official tour. Such a trip begets courtesy, admiration and good feeling. In event

port

port the "Marion" saluted
the Chinese flag, the Captain
and some of the officers
called with me on the
authorities and the Captain
and officers entertained
the visitors to the ship. The
fine appearance of the ship,
the discipline of the crew,
the honorable and courteous
bearing of the officers, the
courtesies shown the various
communities, such as furnishing
the band to play on the
public recreation grounds;
the liberal entertainments
of all visitors were the
marked features of this tour.
I cannot too warmly thank
Captain

Captain Merrill Miller,
Commander of the "Marion",
and his accomplished officers
and gallant crew for every
species of kindness and
attention shown me by each
and all of them. I am gratified
to be able to state that each
man aboard entered into
the spirit of the trip and
did all that was possible
to make it a success. The
discipline of the ship is
perfect. The Captain and
officers are an honor to their
profession and their country.
She is in all respects a
model ship.

6. I do not recommend any effort to make a new treaty now. The Emperor assumes the Throne in February. He should await the development of Imperial policy. Besides no movement is being made in this regard by other nations, all of whom would be interested in a new treaty. Again this particular time is not propitious looked at in the light of affairs at home.

7. Missionary work is commendable and the missionaries should receive ample and courageous protection

protection. But they should
be prudent and guarded
and not quite so aggressive.
They should not establish
hospitals in the interior
without full sanction of
the local authorities. It must
be said on this hospital
question that by degrees
the physicians drift into
private practice. For their
services to individuals they
demand and receive pay
as other physicians do. This
practice creates antagonism
among native doctors. It is
simply practicing medicine
in the interior for which
the treaties furnish no
warrant

warrant. Time will render
it permissible but the
United States are not
sufficiently interested in
the practice of medicine
in China to warrant her
embroiling herself with
China on account of the
energy of nominal missionary
doctors. It will be noticed
that the two cases of outrages
that I have lately reported
both grew out of the establish-
ment of hospitals in the
interior. In the concessions
the hospitals are favored by
all classes. I thoroughly
approve of hospital work
subject to the limitations
mentioned

8. I recommend the establishment of a Judicial Court with a Judge at Shanghai. I have elsewhere elaborated my views on this question.

9. In making an appointment of a Consul to China it should be remembered that he will be thrown in the Concessions in the best society; that living in so small a community — from twenty to sixty foreign residents — he will be the cynosure of every eye; that he will require good manners, ability courage, tact and information to properly discharge his

duties

duties.

10. I recommend the revision of the Consular Lawsas to appointment of Marshalls Jailers etc in ports other than Shanghai. The marshalls jails and jailers should be abolished. But if a judicial Court is to be established there subjects will be appropriately considered

11. I desire to express my thanks to the Interpreter of the Legation, Mr. T. D. Chenhire, He is a perfect Chinese scholar, an efficient Secretary and a most accomplished

accomplished gentleman. His services to me were very valuable and were furnished in a most cheerful and thorough manner.

7/175 12. I enclose herewith a very fair but rather flattering statement written by some person unknown to me, of my conduct at Canton. It was cut from the Alta California Weekly of June 12th.

13. Before closing this report I cannot but express my regret in not having seen the

the way clear to complete my tour of inspection of all the treaty ports. Owing to want of time and the accident which happened on the "Marion" I was prevented from visiting Chefoo, Newchwang and the three treaty ports on the island of Formosa. I regard the visit to Formosa as very important as the commercial interests between that Island and the United States are larger than between the Island and any other foreign country, the United States taking nearly all of the tea

produced there. The Governor of Formosa Liu Ming Chuan, one of China's foremost generals, a man of progressive ideas and a staunch advocate in favor of railroads and advancement of modern improvements, is a personage I regard it essential to know personally. It is said that he is about to construct a railway on the Island and this is an additional reason why I am anxious to know him to the end that I may do what I can for the advancement of our interests in that particular direction.

H.

If, after reading this report, you conclude that the results would justify your allowing me to make another but shorter trip next spring, please indicate it in time to enable me to make any arrangements to visit the Ports indicated on the same terms as before.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. Canton Viceroy to Mr. Denby - Telegram
2. Mr Denby to Canton Viceroy May 2 - Tel
3. Map of Pearl River (sent separate)
4. Extract from Mr. Thigates Report - Table etc
6. Table showing Shanghai exports
7. Canton Letter in "Alta California" June 12

Enclosure 1 in No. 175.

Translation.

To His Excellency
United States Minister

Received and read Your Excellency's telegram for which I tender my sincere thanks. I hope that Your Excellency telegraphed to the Secretary of State that it is my sincere wish to protect Americans at this port. If you would do so I would bring your Excellency's good intentions to the knowledge of the inhabitants of Canton by the issuance of proclamations and I am sure that the whole population would be grateful and glad. Should in future anything occur it could then be more easily regulated and I will do all in my power to protect Americans.

I

I will thank Your Excellen
to send me an answer to
this telegram.

28th Day seal of
Chang Chih Tung

Enclosure 2 in

Copy

Telegram.

Swatow. May 2nd 1886

Bayard, Washington.

Viceroy Canton telegraphs sincere purpose protect Americans. To enable act efficiently urges indemnity sufferers punishment criminals I heartily concur.

Derby.

Enclosure 4 in 175 Copy.

Extract from report of Mr. Thigate to Mr Denby

Personal Matters.

I desire to call
Your Excellency's attention to
a few points of a personal
nature some of which affect
the status of the Consulate
as well as my own fame
and well being.

Prison Keeper and Prison.

Upon my arrival here
I found that an allowance
was made for a prison keeper
and a prison, and I have
continued the same payments
during my administration.
The Prison Keeper has
had few duties to perform
as such, but he has been
in constant services as official
messenger. It would be
impossible to dispense with
his services and conduct
the

the business of the Consulate with efficiency and decency.

The person now employed has occupied the position twelve years. His wages have been paid by the Government up to the 1st July 1884. It was only on the 21st of June 1886 that I learned that there would be any question as to the payment of the charges for this account. I did not receive the appropriation act for the year commencing July 1st 1884 until two months of the year had passed, and then I did not put the construction upon it which is put upon it by the accounting officers at Washington; and, with all due deference to these gentlemen, I can not now see that a different construction would have

have been contrary to the wording of the statute.

I have continued to pay the wages of the prison keeper, but in accordance with directions from the Comptroller have not drawn my drafts against my account therefor. I have received no instructions from the Department in reference to my statement that the continued employment of such a person is necessary. On forwarding my last account I noted the expected visit from the Minister, and that I hoped to obtain his advice thereon. I shall be much pleased if I shall be permitted to read the correspondence to Your Excellency.

The prison is not suited for the confinement of criminals but fortunately it has not been required for

for such a purpose; it has, however, furnished lodgings for the prison keeper, and the allowance for rent therefor has helped the Counsel pay the rent for the whole Comodar premises. The fact, however, of calling that a prison which is not fitted for a prison has not been agreeable to me; but the continuance of the allowance which helps the Counsel in retaining these desirable premises is I believe no more than justice requires whether I or a successor am to reap a measure of benefit therefrom.

Foochow April 1886.

Enclosure 5 in No. 175

Extract from Report of Consul Gen. to Mr. Denby

Exported from Shanghai to the United States

5.	Bristles pigs	Piculs	44.12
	Feathers		89.29
	Hides Cow & buffalo		16130.70
	Musk	Catties	435 10/16
	Nutgalls	Piculs	533.46
	Rhubarb	"	878.08
	Rugs Goat skins	Pieces	165063
	Silk, Raw. Yellow, reeled and reeled from Dupions	Piculs	6.630.74
	Silk wild "		34.
	" cocoons		395.42
	" refuse		41.95
	" piece goods		2499
	" Pongees		401.82
	Skins Goat tanned and untanned	Pieces	32303
	Straw braid		9352.09
	" hats	Pieces	240000
	Tea black	Piculs	18656.95
	" Green		107789.39
	Wool, camels		8046.19
	" sheep		11928.79

Shanghai, April 1886.

Enclosure 6 in No. 175

Shanghai Courier June 1st 1886.

NANKING.

OPENING OF THE PHILANDER SMITH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The third day of Minister Denby's stay in Nanking was occupied in a formal opening of the great hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Mission of that City. Invitations the day before had been sent to the various Yamens solicitating the attendance of the officials at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 27th of May. The Minister, Captain of the *Marion*, several officers, and the band came punctually in the Viceroy's steamer. Officials to the number of 18 came with a great retinue of runners. Officials which could not attend sent messages, and in some instances letters expressing regrets &c.—A preliminary service was held in the Chapel connected with the hospital in which several Missionaries took part. The chapel was well filled with officials, the Minister and his party, including our genial and deservedly popular Consul-General Mr. Smithers, and the band from the *Marion*. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson of Wuhu, a chapter from the Bible was read by Rev. Mr. Hart (Supt. of the Mission) and the hospital formally turned over to Rev. R. C. Beebe M.D., physician in charge. The Minister was introduced with a short speech by Dr. Beebe. Mr. Denby spoke for about a quarter of an hour, commending this philanthropic enterprise with great eloquence. He said :—

We are met here on a very interesting occasion. The oldest and youngest nations of the world stand face to face and join hands in a friendly purpose. We do not to-day organize methods for human slaughter—we are not devising a scheme of territorial conquest—we are not seeking even the commercial or mercenary advantages which control the actions of men. Our objects and aims are above all such considerations. We recognize as true what the ancient Roman said, "I am a man and nothing that is human is indifferent to me." In a spirit of Christian love for the humblest of humanity, across the great ocean, up this noble stream men have come, impelled only by the desire to do good to their fellow men. It matters not that an Eastern sun has burnt upon the brow of the people a darker color than ours—or matters not that their language and their customs are alien to ours; they are human beings—they have bodies to cure of disease and souls to save. The designers of this noble Hospital have left the pleasures and the ease of their far western homes for what? To make money? To win earthly fames? To lead an epicurian life? No! From the banks of the Mississippi and the Kenebec, from the Rio Grande and the Pacific Slope, men have abandoned all that man holds dear to erect the cross in this distant clime, and to teach by word and conduct "the Golden Rule"—taught by Christ and cherished by Confucius. "Do unto others what you would they should do unto you." You may tell me of feats of heroism performed on field and wave—the Christian Missionary is as surely a hero as any soldier or sailor of them all. Of all the forms of human charity, and they are as numerous as the stars, there is not one so absolutely unselfish, so beneficial in its results, so general in its benefactions as the Public Hospital. Here the sick, the maimed, the sufferers from every form of ailment will find without money and without price, skilful aid, kind attention, and the warmest welcome. Here the fevered brow, the injured limb, the darkening eye, the eating cancer,—all forms of disease, will meet their masters, trained in modern art, softened and sweetened by Christian kindness. I do not praise the heroic men and women who are giving their bright womanhood and stalwart manhood to China—they stand on a plane where human praise will not reach them. They serve a master who will pay them back in that eternal life which will ere long commence for us all and in that Heaven where disease and sorrow are unknown. I am lost in wonder as I travel over China at the advancement that this great energetic laborious people have made in the last two decades. I see her harbours crowded with steamers. I see the electric wire girding her hills—I see arsenals and workshops—I see the most delicate fabrics in velvet, silk, ivory and wood manufactured in her cities—I see everywhere the church spire pointing heavenward, the hospital with its open doors for the poor and ailing, and the college thronged with the bright-eyed Asiatic. . . . . From time immemorial China and the United States have been friendly. This great Empire and the Great Republic across the Pacific have never yet joined in warlike action. I fondly hope that this traditional friendship will never be broken on the part of my country. As representative of the many millions across the waters I return thanks for the liberality and wise kindness which have made this institution possible. I invoke for it and its managers the greatest measure of success and a continuance from the authorities here of all needed support and protection.

The band played several pieces, and there were two hymns sung. A paper giving an outline history of the hospital was read by Mr. Hart. After these exercises were over the invited guests to the number of about 35 repaired

OVER

to one of the main wards where a collation was served. The native officials to a man were in the best of humor and went through the evolutions of the knife and fork with remarkable precision. The ladies of the two Missions at Nanking were deserving of high compliments for the elegant table prepared considering the isolated condition of the city from a foreign market. The officials were taken over the different sections of the building and shown the wire-woven mattresses which were a great novelty. It was a pleasant day, and everybody seemed happy. One of the officials said they had never seen anything like this in Nanking. The Minister pronounced it, the pleasantest day of his trip. At 4 p.m. the party headed by Mr. Denby returned to the *Marion* The band played at the hospital several airs before leaving.

During the afternoon the Minister was escorted by Mr. Liu to the satin factories, and afterward he was shown over the Confucian temple by a Missionary.

H.

Enclosure 7 in No. 175

Alta California June 12

OUR CANTON LETTER.

United States Minister Denby and the Chinese Viceroy.

A SKILLFUL REPRESENTATIVE.

Assurances that China Continues to Regard the United States More Favorably than Any Other of the Western Powers.

CANTON, China, May 3, 1886.

EDITOR ALTA: About two months since, following the receipt of telegrams from San Francisco that Chinese subjects had suffered from and been threatened with violence and spoliation in the Pacific Coast States and Territories of the United States, the Chinese here were very much excited and in some instances placards were posted threatening reprisals upon Americans here and in other Chinese ports. The Viceroy of Canton, while issuing orders to prevent any outbreak, was known to be unfriendly to all foreigners, and especially so to Americans. You will, of course, have seen his telegram to the Chinese Minister at Washington, saying that a policy of retaliation was probable. In this emergency, the commander and chief of our naval forces in the East, Admiral Davis, promptly sent three war ships to this port to suppress any mob violence that might be offered to Americans or their property.

At this time Colonel Denby, American Minister to Pekin, having to make an official inspection of our Consulates in China, decided to visit Canton first and arrived here on the 16th of April. Now, to understand Colonel Denby's admirable tact and success here and the effect of his visit, it must be understood that

THE PRESENT VICEROY OF CANTON

Has been here ten years and a half, and during that time has uniformly refused to visit the foreign settlement, and has never returned the official visit of a foreign representative, holding himself in all respects aloof. A day or two after Colonel Denby's arrival he notified the Viceroy that on a particular day he would call upon him. To this a courteous reply was returned. Colonel Denby's visit was made on April 23d, and he was received with salutes and every demonstration of respect; had a long and pleasant conversation and was invited to dine in stately Chinese style, an unexampled honor to be accorded to a foreigner.

During the interview the subject of the Chinese in California was brought up, and in its discussion our Minister's bearing could not have been better. Firm and courteous, he avoided offense, but firmly maintained the position of our Federal Administration. He produced the most favorable impression upon the Viceroy and other officials, who finally expressed to him the most cordial sentiments in regard to our people in general, while deploring the misunderstanding by some of their own people in regard to

EVENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

On the 24th the Viceroy returned the visit at the American Consulate, and was received with appropriate honors. The battalion of blue jackets from the United States war ship *Monocacy* paraded in front of the Consulate and salutes were fired in his honor. Again the interview was of the most cordial character, and Colonel Denby made a lasting impression on the officials and the people of this province, and has promoted here a good understanding that is exceedingly satisfactory to all American residents. Indeed, all the foreigners here speak of him and his good work with enthusiasm, and declare his visit to have allayed entirely the growing and dangerous feeling against all foreigners.

My own opinion is that Colonel Denby's manner and bearing and treatment of all the Chinese with whom he has come in contact, have impressed them with genuine respect for our Government, and has effectually calmed a dangerous irritation that might have ended very seriously, and at the same time he never suffered them to doubt that he was fully prepared to maintain at all times the interests of our Government and people. Of course it was natural that amongst the lower class of Chinese there should be much feeling on account of the foolish utterances of men like your Coroner O'Donnell, and because of gross misrepresentation by parties unfriendly to the United States, of your opposition to further Chinese immigration; but, after all, and greatly due to the perfect conduct of Colonel Denby, there is a feeling amongst thoughtful Chinese that the United States are more really friendly to China and more to be trusted than any other Western Power, because as the Chinese themselves say, the other Powers always want the best of the bargain in all their dealings with [illegible].

AMERICAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No 176. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 20th, 1886.

Wm. Charles Dudley
to the
Secretary of State
Subject.
Forwards duplicate Statement
O.K. E.A.S. of Salary Account
for second Quarter
1886.

—

No 176. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 20th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
duplicate statement of my "
salary account for the second
quarter 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Duplicate statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No 177. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 20th 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

O.K. E.C.O. Forwards duplicate Statement of Telegram Account from March 26th to June 29th 1886.

No 177. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 20th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
1/177. duplicate statement of my telegram
Account from March 26th to
June 29th 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Bradley

No 178

Ans. by Mr Hitt

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 22d 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Accession of Emperor.

Synopsis.
Enclosure from issued by Empress Regent, appointing day for accession, etc:-

No 178. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 22d 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

Referring to my despatch No 167, of date the 16th of July, wherein I transmitted a copy of a Decree issued by Her Majesty the Empress Regent, having relation to the accession of His Emperor to the personal administration of the Government I now have the honor to enclose copy of another Decree in regard to the same subject issued by the Empress Regent, in reply to memorials presented by Prince Chun and

178

other

other high functionaries, imploring
Her Majesty to continue to be
an adviser in all the affairs
of Government, after the Emperor's
accession to personal authority.

As you will notice, Her Majesty
refuses to comply with the wishes
of the memorialists for the reasons
set forth in the Dowager, and in
accordance with the Imperial
Command the Board of "
Astronomy having selected an
auspicious day — the 15th of the
1st Chinese moon of next year — for
the performance of the ceremonial
attendant the accession, it is
ordered that the observance take place
at that time.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Copy of Decree as above.

Enclosure 1.

A Decree issued by Her Empress Regent. Published in the Peking Gazette. July 14. 1886

Several memorials have been presented to Us. one from Prince Chun, wherein he entreats us to carefully reflect on the difficulties of the present times and give Our consent to continuing to act as adviser in all affairs of Government: one from Prince Li and the Members of the Grand Council wherein they unite in imploring Us to condescend to give the Emperor Our advice in all matters appertaining

appertaining to the Government, for the period of some years to come: and one from Prince Po (Po Ujen Ma Mu Lu) and other high officers (of the Imperial Presence) is urgently praying that we will consent to retain the administration of the Government, to the end that the Emperor may continue to labor in the pursuit of his studies.

We have perused the various Memorials presented to us upon the subject.

The establishment of a feminine Regency in the commencement, was

an

an absolute necessity, against which there was no alternative, and for a term for the period of ten and more years in the Palace given Our instruction to the Emperor; and we are pleased to observe that His Majesty has completed his studies and in consequence we issued Our special command that he should assume the personal administration of the Government during the first sitting moon of next year.

We have carefully considered this question before giving publicity to Our views, weighing

weighing justly and Equitably
the ~~pros~~ pros and cons
and there is no need
to alter Our decision.
Matters of business arising
in the Empire are multifarious
in their nature as well as
some of them abstruse, and
on the accession of an
Emperor to the personal
administration of Government,
there are cases which arise
which His Majesty cannot
fully comprehend, and in
these the whole body of
high officials should justly
and with a spirit of
sincerity, use every effort
in assisting the Emperor

in

in their relation.

At Court, the Ministers of the Grand Council, and in the Provinces, the Vicerays and Governors are all Our highest officers (lit: the legs, arms, heart, and back of the Emperor) and assistants of the Emperor in the administration of the Government, and their responsibility cannot be entrusted to others. With entire energy and devotion of mind, they should exert themselves in devising plans, being diligent in attention to the official duties which properly belong to their

respective

inspectors offices, undertaking
them however distressing
and toilsome they may
be and not being afraid
to bear the ill-will and
hatred of others. They should
not in the least act lazily
or in an unconscientious
manner, Evade the performance
of their duties, thereby showing
their ingratitude for the
official positions with which
they are visted.

When the Emperor has
finished the daily duties
of Government incumbent
upon him, his leisure hours
can be devoted to study, but
in this matter there can

be

be so fixed time arranged.
In matters concerning the
time for the study by His
Majesty of the classics,
records and history of
former dynasties, as well
as International studies
(Manchu and Mongolian)
there will still be under
the direction of the high
officials on duty at the
Yü Chung Tsung an Imperial
tutor, who in the morning
as well as in the evening
will analyze and explain
the truth and true meaning
of all questions of study
taken up by His Majesty,
performing their duties
without

without fear of trouble,
and thus the utmost
degree of perfection attained.

In a word: theoretical in-
struction in the duties
of the sovereign and practical
performance of the functions
of Government should
stand to each other in
no other relation than
the inside and outside
of one and the same
thing; and as he is
presently taking upon
himself the administration
of Government, the Emperor
will be enabled to apply
and convert to practical
use what he has learnt

up

up to the present time, and
thus at the same time
to make good in the
fullest degree the hopes
of all the officials and
people in the Empire
at large which have been
directed toward him,
and to the gratification
of the Princes and high
Ministers who have
memorialized us..

The requests made by
the said Princes and
high officials, that we continue
to act as adviser in all
affairs of Government for
some years, or, that we
continue to temporarily

retain

ntain the administration
of the Government, need
not be further considered.

It is known somewhat
different in regard to
what Prince Bhein puts
forward in his memorial
where he points out that
the inward affairs of the
Palace and the outward
affairs of the administration
of the Empire, are equally
important, and also that
after the Emperor has formally
taken upon himself the
duties of Government, all
the domestic affairs of the
Palace should once for all
just as it has been the

rule

rule up to the present time -
in the first instance be
submitted to us for decision
and afterwards be brought
to the notice of the Emperor,
in order that H. M. may
be enabled to devote
his whole attention to
the great interests of state.

From the time the
Emperor was of tender
years and succeeded to
the throne, we have
had in mind his
bringing up and
instruction, and in
this regard the period
of ten or more years
is the same to us as

a

a rough day; and when
His Majesty assumes personal
control of the Government,
You will never fail as
occasion may require,
to look after his health
and welfare; and in case
of Emergency Our responsibility
of imparting instruction to
him in regard first
it difficult to relinquish,
as well as Our thoughtful
regard for His Majesty.

Let action be taken in
accordance with Prince
Bhanis request (in the
matter of submitting
to us for decision, affairs
regarding the Palace, etc:)

Yours

In obedience to Our commands,
the Imperial Board of
Astronomy has memorialized
Us to effect that the 15th
day of the 1st Chinese moon
of next year has been selected
as an auspicious day for
the celebration of the
accession of the Emperor
to the personal administration
of the Government.

Let all the Yamens concerned
worthily make all the
necessary arrangements for
the carrying out of the
observances in connection
with the ceremony.

"Respect this"

ack by Norfolk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 179.

Legation of the United States,
Peking July 29th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Acknowledging receipt dispatches

No. 179.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 29th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches No. 78 to No. 83 inclusive.

I have the honor to be.
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No 180. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 30th 1886.

W. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Enclosed Rent Account
for second Quarter 1886.

O.K.
E.C.S.

No 180. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 30th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
180. a statement of the Rent Account
of this Legation for the Quarter
Ending June 30th 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

copies for F.R. 87.

No 182 Under Platte's Mr. Seward's Sept 27. 86 No 181 withdrawn

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams

ED ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Rec'd Sept 25. 86. asks
Nos 169 + 173, — also no 18
SEP 25 1886 from Consul at
Hankow.]

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 31st 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Riot at Chungking.

Synopsis.

Detailed account of riot asks
instructions what course
Minister shall pursue

Three enclosures.

No 182.

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 31st 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Chungking mob is the most serious riot that has occurred in China for many years. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which is the fullest account I have seen. It will be seen that the mob destroyed all the property of the American, French and English Missionaries including that of the Taylor Inland Mission,

The

the Missionaries were seriously maltreated; the British Consul was nearly killed; all the Missionaries left and are now at Kaukow. The disorder has spread to other parts of the Province Sze Chuen and may spread to other Provinces.

The Tsung-li Yamên has made none but a formal answer to my application for protection a copy of which answer is herewith inclosed. 2/82 omit * *

I have instructed Mr Franklin at Kaukow to do all he can to assist our missionaries.

It seems that the Chinese Catholics were objects of hostility to the mob, and many lives were lost in an attack on one of them.

One

One difficulty about questions arising out of these occurrences is that other foreigners claim that they arise from our anti-Chinese troubles at home. I am satisfied that the charge is not strictly true. but that they arise mostly from the French War. The Chinese have been unusually hostile to foreigners since that war terminated. No doubt the riots in the west vaguely reported in China contribute to the ill feeling.

No doubt England and France will demand redress and restitution of rights to their people.

I desire to be instructed as to what course I shall pursue. If any concerted

Omit *

concerted action is to be had by the Governments interested I shall as at present advised join in it, but I doubt whether any such joint action will be contemplated by France and England.

omit **]

I have written to Mr. Franklin to point out and report to me the character and value of the property destroyed, and whether the missionaries will desire to renew operations in Chungking if protection be promised them or whether they will content themselves with demanding damages.

I append hereto an account of the riot taken from the Shanghai Courier of July 21st.

omit *3* 182]

D

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosures

1. Letter from Mr Lewis to Mr. Hykes July 7th 1883.
2. Hunglí Yamên to Mr. Denby No 9 July 22nd
3. Clipping Shai Courier July 21st 1886, Chungking Riots

Copy this

Enclosure 1 in No. 182.

Copy.

Chungking July 7th 1886.

Dear Bro. Hykes:

You will doubtless have heard how this part of the world is turned upside down. On July 1st all missionary property in Chungking was destroyed, as well as the property of Mr Bourne, the English Consular Resident. Mr Bourne had his chair smashed, was hit with stones and might have lost his life had not the Hsien (Magistrate) thrown his arms around him himself receiving blows. A fine Catholic Cathedral, just completed, and extensive foreign residences were given to the flames. Our city residences were first looted and then pulled down and carried off piece by piece.

One

One of our sanitarium buildings, just completed was given to the flames. Two, partly finished, were demolished and the wall about the property knocked down. The C. I. M. (China Inland Mission) had two rented places in the city and a partly built sanitarium in the country. The latter was burned. In the City Mr Nicolls' place was torn down about their heads. Mrs Nicoll, attempting to flee into two houses, was repulsed; afterwards finding a temporary hiding place with a Catholic family. She received a blow on her shoulder, knocking her down. Later she got off in a chair to the Yamên. Mr. Copp is away on a trip; Mrs Copp was at their rented

place

place in the country, near where Vanewell and Crews were building and Mrs Wood was staying with her. Their place was first entered and looted. Mrs Copp and Mrs Wood came with escort into the city to Woods place, from which the mob soon compelled them to flee. Their chairs were knocked to pieces but they received no serious injury. Our folks took chairs just as the mob arrived; were seperated, Mr Vanewell getting to the Vaneen, while the remainder were crowded into a small room at the Constables for hours, the mob constantly growing more threatening, but not being permitted by God to harm them.

I was over the river building a sanitarium.

D

I heard of the mob and started back at sundown. Entering a village, a man coming down some steps banged full might against me, nearly knocking the breath out of me. I pushed him headlong into the gutter and turned on took a chair, reached the city in safety. I ran some risk in passing through well lighted and crowded streets but reached a Chinese friend's house without discovery. There I found Miss Howe's girls and some Chinese nurses and orphans. Our place near at hand was being looted and the Catholic premises had begun to burn. The neighbors were afraid for their own property, and so prevailed on the mob not

to

to burn ours. I was told the rest had reached the Yamên in safety, and so stayed where I was until 2 A.M. when I reached the Yamên in safety. Mr. Bourne found refuge at the Taotai's along with the French Priests. It will be a week tomorrow since the riot began and we are still at the Kriens Yamên. The mob made a clean sweep. Our city property was worth Hs 10000 and they have only left a few ports standing. They did not steal the well, but emptied it of water and found a piece of silver Dr Crews had thrown into it. Not a missionary got away with even so much as a change of clothes. The servants and some others saved a few things which

they

they stored in friends' homes. Some of this has come in but it is a very small proportion of our losses.

On the second day the mob began on the native Catholics and threatened the Yamên. The Taotai had done little or nothing while the foreign property was being destroyed, but now sent out soldiers and got the mob somewhat under. During the last few days the city has been quiet but the fire has spread into the country. The Catholics have been attacked and plundered in all directions. Houses have been torn down or burned and lives lost. A rich Catholic here bought his coffin, hired one or two hundred roughs and

and awaited the attack.
He was besieged for two
days and nights and put
a score or two under
ground to say nothing
about the wounded. One of
his men stepped outside
was seized by the crowd,
hung up to a tree and
shot full of arrows. The mob
was started by the military
students who were here for
the examinations. They
declared they would have
this catholics life before
they were through but his
coffin is still empty and
his place guarded by
soldiers. It is said that
the whole eastern part of
the province is in turmoil
but we are unable to learn
how true it is. It is as though
there had been a sudden
belching forth from the infernal
regions

rgious up here. We shall
go down the river if we
can. We can not go
without escort and the
magistrate can not send
us yet. The ladies have
born up wonderfully but
nearly all are in danger
of illness. The heat is
great, the stench is almost
intolerable and the ladies
and children in close
quarters. We hope to get off
soon. We have been asked
for a statement of losses
and the Protestants loss,
with Burmis, exceeds
Tls 50.000. The Catholics
loss, in the city alone, is
said to be between one
and two hundred thousand
tails. The news of Chinese
persecutions in America
has much to do with the
affair. It is said the Catholics

blame

blame us bitterly as the cause of the outbreak.

If you can arrange in your mission to receive a few sorry beggars please drop a line, which we may receive in Kaukow. Probably five or six of us will want to make a temporary stay with you.

With kindest regards

(signed) Spencer Lewis

Enclosure 2 in 182 Copy.

Translation.

Omit Peking July 22nd 1886.

The Foreign Office to
Mr Denby

Your Excellency:

We have
the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Your Excellency's
communication, on the 17th inst.,
regarding the outrage
committed on the M.E. Mission
at Chungking by the natives,
wherein you requested that
we would take measures
to protect the missionaries
in the said Province etc.

He Yamên has written
to the said Province for a
report on the matter and
on the receipt we will
again communicate with
Your Excellency.

As in duty bound
we send this communication

for

for Your Excellency's
information.

To H. E.

Charles Denby

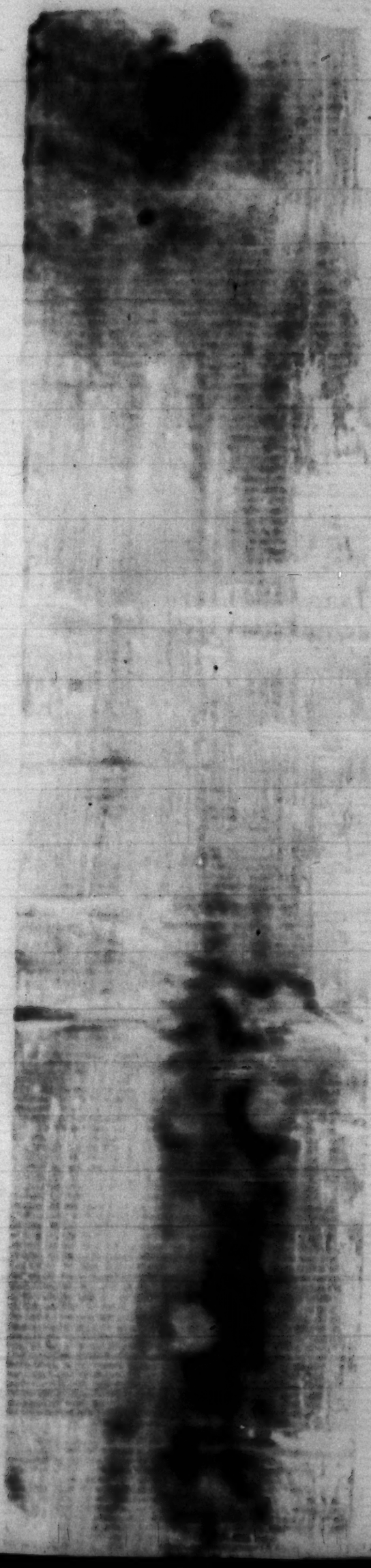
etc etc etc

Enclosure 3 in No 182

Omit

THE "SHU
OF THE

This [illegible] to the riot [illegible] have appeared in our [illegible] a report which has just reached us. It is very different from what [illegible] before. It appears that at first, a number of military students, who wished to have a look at the suburbs of Chungking, went to a place called Loong-Tow (meaning Dragon's head) where there was a magnificent Roman Catholic Church. When the students desired to enter the Church, the door keeper told them that the priest had gone into the City, and only a few nuns were inside, and requested them not to enter, but the Students did not believe him, so the door-keeper went in and informed the nuns, who fearing that the students might create a disturbance, pointed some revolvers at them. This made the students very angry and they rushed in to demand an explanation, but on account of their inability to understand the nuns there was a great uproar, and the nuns fled towards the Chehsien's yamen to complain of the students, who ran after them, and tore their clothing. Fortunately, they were met by the Che-hsien, on the way, and he having inquired into the matter, dispersed the students. As to the reason why the Che-hsien happened to go into the suburb, was that several of the gentry in Chungking who were Christian converts and depending upon the influence and power of foreigners, had been meddling with the affairs of the country people, and have merited their hatred. The most prominent of these gentry is named Le Pao Tze, who, on account of his acquaintance with the foreign merchants and his knowledge of the foreign languages [illegible] by the officials to contract for the collection of lekin on tea. Not long ago, a certain military student who smuggled about [illegible] hundred catties of tea was arrested, and [illegible] all confiscated. The students [illegible] and had a dispute with Le Pao [illegible] that time, both the civil and [illegible] had heard of the trouble [illegible] Catholic Church, and were [illegible] suburbs to quell the [illegible] the students saw the arrival [illegible] they entered the house of Le [illegible] attacked all the inmates, but they [illegible] weapons, and they killed [illegible] was aware that he had [illegible] trained men to live in [illegible] ordered them to be armed [illegible] attack the students, who were [illegible] of them were killed, while [illegible] wounded, and quite a number [illegible] people then burnt the house [illegible], and destroyed the Church. [illegible] utmost efforts on the part [illegible] who were unable to put down [illegible]. Business was stopped, [illegible] be the result, no one can predict.



acknowledge file.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
SEP 18 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No 183. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 31st 1886

W. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Emperor accession
to personal authority of
Government.

Synopsis
Enclosed Imperial Decree
of Emperor by which H M
consents to direct the
Government after Emperor
assumption of power.

No 183. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 31st 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

In continuation of my despatches numbered 167, and 178, of date the 15th, and 22d instant respectively, enclosing two decrees lately issued by the Empress Regent, relating to the assumption by the Emperor to the power of the Government, I now have the honor to submit for your perusal another Imperial decree issued by

183.

by Her Majesty on the 19th
of July, revoking the decision
which appeared in her Earlier
Decree (July 15th) relative to
her acting as adviser to the
Emperor in the Government
of the Empire, and consenting
to direct Her Majesty's actions
for some years to come.

The decision of Her Majesty,
in the face of the Emperor's
early assumption to power,
would seem to indicate
the continuance of the present
form of administration of
Government until Her
Majesty attains a more
mature age - say about
two years hence, perhaps longer.

And

and it appear a judicious and
prudent act and one dictated
and guided by sound wisdom; it
for it would be utter folly
to place the government of
such a vast Empire under
the supreme control of so
youthful and inexperienced a
sovereign.

It may be that pressure was
brought to bear on His Majesty
to reconsider the decision as
appeared in the Gazette she
issued on the 15 instant, as
its enforcement would have
compelled the retirement
of Prince Chun, the father
of the Emperor and an
officer of progressive ideas -

from

from the public service; but as matters now stand, His Imperial Highness will be enabled to continue in office at least as long as the Empress continues to direct the Government.

How far the decision of Her Majesty will operate for or against the Audience Question, which no doubt will be brought up by the Diplomatic Body after the Emperors assumption to power, it is too early to predict.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Decree as above, issued July 19th 1886, by Empress Regent.

A Decree issued by the Empress Regent.

Published in the Peking Gazette
July 19th 1886.

Prince Chun has memorialized
us submitting once more his
humble desire and imploring that
we will constrain ourself to consent
to assist the Government; Prince
Li and others have addressed
to us an earnest prayer that
we will assist the Government
for some years, and Kui Chun
and others represent that in view
of the present state of affairs
the Emperors assumption of
the Government shall be postponed
for a time, and Yuri Hsien
calls attention to the exceeding
gravity of the matter involved
in the Emperor assumption

of

of the Government of the Country.
We these memorials we have
carefully perused.

Throughout history the regency
of an Empress has ever been an
exceptional matter. If it be not
controlled with care, as the
annals of the Country show, many
abuses will arise and spread.
The Emperors period of pupilage
being completed, we ordered
a decree stating that the time
had arrived and we should
ourselves over the reins of Government.
We to do had, during ten years
and more, been the most
earnest desire within our heart.
This should be known to all
Our subjects, officials and private
persons. Thereon on the 14th
day of the moon (July 15th)
we

We declined to listen to the
joint prayer of our Premier and
Ministers.

During the last few days the
Emperor on the occasion of his
morning and evening visits
to us, with the utmost sincerity
of heart and language have
constantly prayed that our
loving instruction may be
continued to him for his guidance.

Our Princes and Ministers in
their memorials have time and
again dwelt on the difficulties
now besetting the state and
the urgency of a good military
and civil administration.

Prince Chun adds to his memorial
an earnest prayer that we
will think of the Temple of
the Dynasty and your Consort

to the Spirit of our predecessors.
As we looked again and
again through the memorials
our mind was filled with
deep awe. In the present
moment of national difficulty
the rectification of fundamental
rules requires that a hundred
neglected points should receive
proper attention.

In order that the Emperor
when he first assumes the rein
may be able to make up his
mind and determine his plans,
we cannot refuse to guide
him when affairs require it
so that everything may be done
with thoroughness and completeness.
Therefore having been repeatedly
implored by the Prince and
Ministers

ministers, We dare not
insist on doing what would
be right as regards Ourself
in opposition to the expressed
desire of the whole nation.
We are thus constrained to give
Our Consent. When the
Emperor undertakes the
administration of the Government
We will still continue to direct
his actions for some years.
It is our confident hope that
You, the servants of the State,
both high and low, will not
fail with loyal hearts and
earnest efforts to give your
assistance in satisfying whatever
is wrong till the perfection
of Government is attained.

The

The Memorialists and others and Natives pray that order may be given to all the members of the Government to deliberate together. The assumption of power by the Emperor is an important matter of state which ought to be undertaken at the proper time. Our decree has already been issued for the guidance of all. How can it be, as the Memorialist say, a matter as to which there are doubts and which still requires to be made the subject of general deliberation? When the Princes, Grand Secretariat, Six Boards and

and nine Ministers have
been jointly appointed to
us their united opinions,
what need is there that the
College of Literature, the
Superintendent of Instruction,
and the Censorate be added
to them in order to arrive
at a just decision."

These Memorials are gravely
wanting in propriety. Let
their contents be not further
considered.

Prince Khun concluded
his Earlier Memorial with the
words that he must hand
over the seal and pay of
the department of the Shun
Field Force before the Emperor's
assumption

assumption of power. So
We have consented to divest
the Government, Prince Khein
must also think how important
are the affairs of the nation
And, for the common welfare
disregard a small matter
of personal duty. We
Command that he continues the
administration of the Department
entrusted to him. In Some
great time after due consideration
a fresh decree shall be
issued.

Respect this.

Dispatches U.S.

No 184.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 31st 1886.

W. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Consular Agency
at Tamsui and Kelung.

Synopsis
Exequatur granted to W.
J. G. Gurland and certificate
of appointment forwarded
to them. ___

No 184.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 31st 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

Referring to your despatch numbered 79, of date the 7th of June ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I have obtained from the Tsung li Yamen the necessary Exequatur for W. Garland, appointed Consular Agent at Tientsin and Kiukiang, to whom I have forwarded, through the Consulate General at Shanghai, the certificate of appointment issued to him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No 185. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 31st 1886.

Off for $938.40 Paid
Disbg Clerk, Dep't of State,
September 29th 1886

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmitting Account of Expenses incurred on tour of inspection of Consulates in China.

No 185. — One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 31st 1886.

Honorable Thomas. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day drawn on you for $938.48 to reimburse me for amounts necessarily expended on my official tour over China, as shown by accompanying account. I transmit herewith vouchers for all the expenditures where I could procure vouchers. It happened every day that I was compelled

Expenses

185.

Expenses necessarily incurred and paid by Mr. Chesbro, who particularly had charge of the business matters of the trip. These expenditures are included in one Voucher, marked P, as it was impossible to secure accurate Vouchers for each item. This Voucher covers my expenses in every place in China excepting Canton, Macao and Hongkong.

There were four persons in my party; we were as economical as we could be, and I have not charged any items for expenses incurred in sight-seeing. It is to be remembered that we were three months and two days absent from Peking; that we

were

were compelled to resort to public conveyance by the accident to the "Marion"; that no ship met us at Taku and we had, in consequence, to pay fare to Shanghai, and that we travelled nearly six thousand miles.

The conditions of travel in China differ from those in the United States. There are no public conveyances from Peking to Tientsin. The traveller must take bedding, provisions, carts, mules, boats, etc: for the journey. We took our own stores from and to Peking and Tung Chow and employed three boats up and down the Peiho river. Under these circumstances

Expenses

expenses of transportation greater than in the United States.

But I confidently hope that you will find the account rendered, compared with the advantages gained and services rendered the Government quite small.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Account as above.

The United States Government in

1886	Account of Expenses		$	
April 10.	To paid Russell + Co as per Voucher	A	95	48
15.	" Hongkong Hotel " "	B	10	58
24.	" C Lindberg " "	C	19	58
"	" Lo Ling " "	D	52	22
28	" Hongkong Hotel " "	E	2	73
May 4	" M. G. Stahmer " "	F	69	36
" 14	" Chiang Chin Chun " "	G	12	33
June 1	" Walter Harris " "	H	21	15
18	" China Nav. Co. " "	I	23	31
21	" Hotel des Colonies " "	J	28	19
26	" U S S Monocacy " "	K	89	76
"	" Do Do " "	L	63	65
28	" Russell + Co " "	M	93	25
April	" Fung Yü Chuan " "	N	52	47
July	" Do " "	O	53	94
" 5	" P S Chestnut " "	P	250	51
		#	938	48

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 31st 1886.

account with Charles Denby

1886.	Official tour of inspection		Cr.
July 31.	By my draft on the Honorable Secretary of State, favor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Cashier	$	93848
		$	93848.

E. & O. E.

Charles Denby
United States Minister

No. _____ A

Shanghai, 10th April 1886.

The Minister of the United States.

Dr. to Russell & Co.

To passage money paid by them for the Minister, the Interpreter, and their two servants from Tientsin to Shanghai on the Steamship of the China Merchants Company	U.S. Gold $	95	45	

—E.E.—

Received payment, from Charles Denby, Esq
April 10th 1886.

Russell & Co.

B

Hong Kong 15th April 1886

E. Charles Denby, U.S. Minister

To HONG KONG HOTEL Co Ld. (H. St. CLAIR GREELEY MANAGER) Dr.

To Board & Lodging for himself & suite, 14/15th April	$	12	97
E.&O.E.			
Received payment	U.S. Gold $	10	58

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. RECEIVED 29 APR 86 PAYMENT LIMITED

C

Canton, April 24th 1886.

Received from Hon: Chas. Denby E.E. M.P. of U.S.
the sum of Twenty four Dollars 80 Cents. In full.
For Expenses of transportation of self and
official Staff in Canton from April 16th
to 24th 1886

Original.

C. Lindberg.

24.80

Unsold $19.58

D

Canton, April 24th 1886.

Received from Col Charles Denby U.S. Minister
the sum of Sixty four dollars in full for expenses of
board and lodging of Minister Denby, Secretary Charles,
and two servants for 8 days.

Original.

Lo Ling

64.00

Unsold $52.22

E

Hong Kong 28th April 1886

F. D. Cheshire Esq.

To HONG KONG HOTEL Co. Ld. Dr.

To Board		$ 3 35
	Wood $	2 73
C.T.O.E.		
Received payment		
for the Hongkong Hotel		
[illegible]		

HOWARD COUNTY HOMES BOARD

F

Received from the Honorable Charles Denby, United States Minister, the Sum of Mexican Dollars Eighty five only for board and lodging for himself and suite and cost of chair transportation etc on official visits to Chinese Authorities during his stay at Swatow.

Swatow, May 4th 1886.

M. G. Nahmens

Steward of the German Consulate.

Transportation $ 16.
Board & Lodging " 69.
$ 85. US Gold $ 69.36

Shanghai Club.

Shanghai Club.

June 1st 1896.

Received from F. D. Gresham
the sum of twenty-five dollars
and ninety-two cents for board
and lodging at the Shanghai
Club April and May accounts
rendered $25.92

Wilcox Adams
Acting Secretary
Shanghai Club

Foochow May 4th 1896.

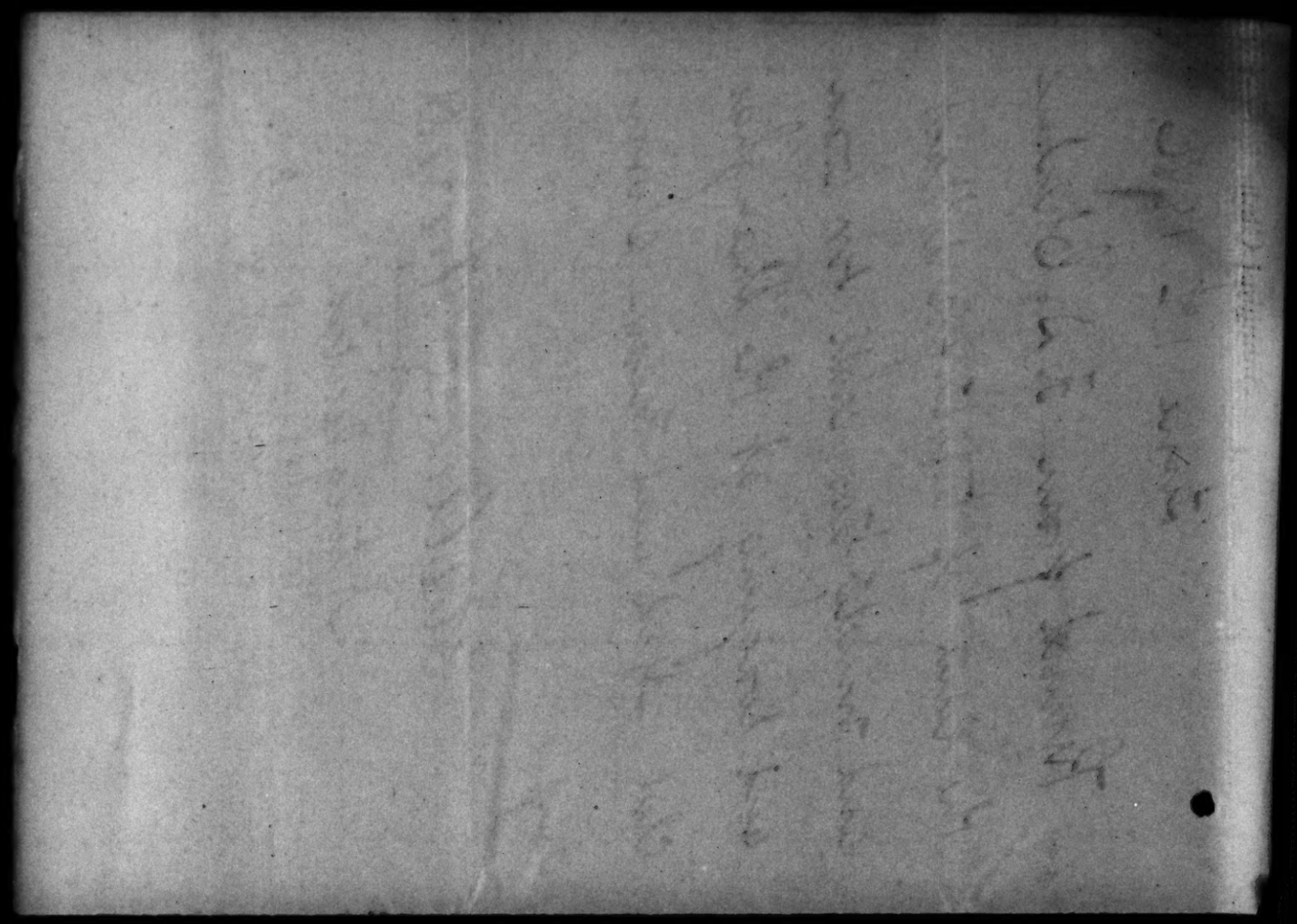
G

Received from Hon. Charles Denby,
United States Minister U.S. the
sum of Fifteen Dollars and Eleven
cents ($15.11) being amount paid
by him for expenses, chairmen U.S.
Customs while making official
calls and in securing the Ching U.S.

Received $15.11

蔣金順

Chiang Chin Shun



A 87—1885.

China Navigation Company, Limited.

I

Steamer Ningaustria Trip 14

SHANGHAI, 18 June 188 6

H. I. Legation

Dr. TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

For ~~Freight~~ passage from London to ~~Shanghai~~ Chinkiang, per ~~Bill of Lading~~.

H.E. Lt Darby

Mrs F.D. Sherring

£ 20-

E. & O. E.

as per 23.31

Received Payment,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Per [illegible]

Agents, China Navigation Co., Limited.

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Dr. TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HOTEL DES COLONIES

HOTEL DES COLONIES.

Doit F. D. Peshin Esqe

à

A. SEISSON & Cie

Shang-hai, le 21/6 1886

18 86 Ex. Libre Bord, Marseille.

				$	c.
April	7	to 11	Board & Lodging	#	10 95
June	15	" 21	" "	#	23 60
			Estael	#	34 55
			US Gold	$	28 19

Pour Acquit

A Seisson

China Publishing Company, Limited.

Dr. TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

L

Original.

(In Triplicate.)

U. S. S. "Marion", (3d Rate.)
Shanghai, China,
26 June, 1886.

Hon. F. D. Cheshire,
Secretary of the U.S. Legation, at Peking, China,

To Ward Rooms, of the
U.S.S. Marion, Dr.

For subsistence of self, and servant,
from 11 April 86, to 11 June 86, (Mexicans,)
inclusive, 178. =

Approved and forwarded, U.S. gold $63.65/100

Merrill Miller
Commander, U.S. Navy, Commanding

Received Payment
Theodore C. Heyl,
Surgeon U.S. Navy,
Caterer of Ward-Room Mess,

Original.

(Triplicate.)

No. 5

U. S. S. Marion, (3d rate.)
Shanghai, China,
26 June, 1886.

Hon. Charles Denby,
United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary to China.

To Merrill Miller, Commander U.S. Navy,
and Caterer Cabin Mess, — Dr.,

For Subsistence of self, and Servant, from
11 April '86, to 11 June '86,
inclusive, $ 110.—
(Mexicans.)

Rated $ 89.76

Approved and forwarded,
Merrill Miller
Commander U.S. Navy, Commanding

Received Payment,
Merrill Miller
Commander

M

Tientsin 28th June 1886.

al. Taels 80.00 = Usyd $93.25

Received from the Hon. Charles Denby the sum of Shanghai Taels Eighty only, being amount of passage money for himself & suite from Shanghai to Tientsin per C.M.S.N. Co.'s Steamer "Kaeau"

per pro Russell & Co.
Thos Brown

Claudia Regina Ferreira Rodrigues

Claudia Regina Ferreira Rodrigues

錢

United States Legation

美三月由京往天津

合用車子 零用

合共銀六元三毫

美三月由京往北京

合用車子 零用

合共銀六元一毫

國府諮文人 鄧子泉

美三月由京往天津

合用車子 零用

合共銀六元三毫

鄧子泉

United States Legation. Dr.

To Tang Yü Chuan.

For cash, under Brake, journey etc:
from Peking to Newchwang -
(for United States Minister and suite), $64.30

US Gold $52.47

Received Payment
(signed) Tang Yü Chuan.

April 1886.

United States Legation

To Ting Yü Chuan.

For carts, mules, Boats furnished
&c, from Tientsin to Peking.
(for United States Minister and Suite) $ 66.10

Unpaid $53.94

Receipt Payment.

(Signed) Ting Yü Chuan

July 1886.

July

P.

Received from the Hon Charles Denby the sum of $307. Mexican equivalent of $250.51 US gold, for cost of living for himself, myself, and two servants, official transportation, official attendance in making official visits, sampan and coolie hire in transporting baggage etc:- at Swatow four days; at Foochow, eight days; at Shanghai seventeen days; at Hankow eight days; Kiukiang 1 day; Nankin three days; Wu Hu one day; at Chinkeang three days; and Hsintien four days.

The above amount was paid from time to time in sundry installments, no regular vouchers for each item was obtained.

F. D. Cheshire.

I hereby certify that the above amount was actually and necessarily Expended for the various purposes above mentioned.

Charles Denby

United States Minister

July 5th 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No 186. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 2d 1886.

W. Shaler Esq
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Transmitting Telegram
Account for July 1886.

OK
E.C.C.

No 186. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 2d 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit
you enclosed, a statement of my
186. account for official telegrams
for the month of July 1886, amounting
to $33.17 against which I have
this day drawn my draft in the
usual way.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

Telegram.

Bayard. Washington.

Serious riot at Chungking
Mission property of
Americans destroyed.
Filed protest with Yamen.

Denby.

Peking, July 19th 1886.

No. 187.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

S. Williams

Legation of the United States
Peking Aug 4th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Chinese Emigration to the United States.

Synopsis

Encloses a dispatch from the Yamen stating that it has under consideration the adoption of measures leading to the prohibition of emigration to the United States.

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mey

One enclosure.

No. 187.

Legation of the United States
Peking August 11th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose herewith a translation
of a very important dispatch
received yesterday from the
Tsungli Yamên.

1/187

The Yamên, after some
preliminary observations, remarks
that it appears that Chinese
laborers already in the United
States shall be permitted
under the treaties to go and
return from the United States
at their pleasure, and that
they

they shall enjoy all the rights accorded to citizens of the most favored nations. In the event of their returning to China certificates shall be granted them authorizing their return to the United States.

Allusion is then made to the outrages perpetrated on the Chinese in the United States and complaint is made that the local authorities have not adopted measures to prevent these outrages and to have the criminals punished, and the Chinese laborer has no protection. It would seem that the treaties were entered into in vain.

The Yamên has therefore been considering a plan by which China may adopt prohibitory measures containing some

some such provisions as these:

Chinese laborers to be prohibited from going to the United States;

Chinese laborers who have returned from the United States and who have no family or property to be prohibited from returning thither;

Chinese laborers now in the United States to be protected;

The Chinese Minister at Washington is to prepare the details of the plan;

The Chinese merchant, as a part of this plan, is to procure a certificate from the Consul General at San Francisco which is to be viseed by the U.S. Consul at Hongkong, or the latter Consul to have authority

authority to issue certificates;

Chinese subjects to have the right to pass through the United States;

The Yamen proposes to secure the cooperation of the British Government so as to prevent Chinese from leaving Kongkong for the United States.

I simply acknowledged the receipt of this dispatch with a statement that I would transmit a translation of it to my government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure
1. Kungli Yamen to Mr Denby
No Aug 3rd 1886

Enclosure 1 in No. 187.

Translation.

No. 12/1886

Peking, Aug 3rd 1886.

The Foreign Office to the United States Minister

Your Excellency:

In the first moon of the present year (February) the Yamên addressed a communication to Your Excellency in the matter of the outrages committed against Chinese laborers residing within the United States, with the request that you would write the Secretary of State asking that due protection be extended to their persons as provided by the stipulations of treaty.

To this communication the Yamên received a reply from Your Excellency wherein

wherein you stated that
you had already laid
the matter before the Secretary
of State and you further
observed that you had
heard that your government
was using means to protect
these laborers. All this is
a matter of record.

Now it appears
that Chinese laborers
hitherto residing within
the territory of the United
States shall under existing
treaties be allowed to go
and come of their own
free will and receive and
enjoy all the advantages
as the citizens and subjects
of the most favored nation.
Chinese laborers returning
to China or proceeding
elsewhere (other countries)
are furnished with certificates
issued by the United States
Government

Government permitting the
holder or holders of same
to return to the United States.
This is in accordance with
the intention of the Treaty.
But unexpectedly of late
very grave cases have
repeatedly occured of the
expulsion of the Chinese,
burning and destroying
their property, and killing
them. The local authorities
(on the one hand) have not
adopted precautionary
measures to prevent these
outrages, but (on the other
hand) after they have
occurred they have not
rigorously punished the
offenders; and up to the
present time a long period
has elapsed and not one
of these cases has been
settled. The sufferings of
the Chinese have been terrible

and

and the news heartrending to those who have heard of them, and protection in your country is destitute of effect and in name only, the Chinese laborers not having received the benefit of being protected. China in her treatment toward American citizens follows the treaties as the source or basis of action, but (from) the treatment of the Chinese subjects in the United States the treaties can only be regarded as having been entered into in vain and to no purpose.

The Chinese Government now wishes to consider a plan for adopting prohibitory measures herself-(something as follows:)

Chinese laborers who

who have never visited the United States shall be permanently prohibited from proceeding thither. Chinese laborers who have returned to China from the United States and who have no families, valuables or property there, shall be prohibited from returning to the United States and thus avoid their again trading whence the source of danger springs.

Chinese laborers who still remain in the United States and those persons who under treaty are allowed to go and return at their own free will and accord, China must request that these shall forever hereafter be treated according to the provisions of existing treaties. The above are the general features of the proposed

(proposed) prohibitory measures against Chinese laborers (going to the United States), but regulations embodying full details will be framed by the Chinese Minister at Washington after due consideration, which, after completion, will be transmitted to Your Excellency.

In regard to Chinese merchants going to the United States, these must have certificates as evidence and then they will be distinguishable from the laboring classes. These certificates may either be issued by the Chinese Consul General at San Francisco to be sent by him to the applicants who will present them to the United States Consul at Hongkong for inspection or the United

States

States Government may authorize its Consular Representative at Hongkong to issue certificates to Chinese merchants; and in this matter the Yamên request that Your Excellency will be good enough to communicate these views to your government with a view to speedily adopting a rule for the issuance of certificates to the said merchants.

Again Chinese subjects going from China to other foreign countries, or returning to China from other foreign countries, or in going to or returning from any country and in making the journey it is necessary for them to pass through the territory of the United States in going

or

or returning the United States to still continue to take action in such cases as heretofore, permitting the loan of their roads so that in going or coming there may be no interference.

Further the Yamên proposes to address a dispatch to His Excellency Sir John Walsham K.B.M. Minister to China asking him to request the British Government to instruct the Governor of Kowloong to cooperate in rendering assistance to prohibit the emigration of Chinese laborers to the United States to the end that the prohibition may be effectually carried out.

The above views as explained in their communication the Yamên

begs

begs that Your Excellency will be so good as to lay before the Hon. Secretary of State for his information and action thereon which are important.

A necessary communication addressed to

H. C. Charles Denby

etc etc etc

Peking.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by No. & file
SEP 23 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

Wm Williams

No. 188.

Legation of the United States.

Peking Aug 5th 1886.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Reception of Foreign Representatives by Prince Chun.

No. 188

Legation of the United States.

Peking Aug 5th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the so called reception by Prince Chun, the Seventh Prince and father of the Emperor, of the Diplomatic Corps transpired today. I did not cordially approve of the affair in its incipiency. It was precipitated as the Diplomatic

Body

Body by Mr. von Brandt without any consultation with his colleagues. He first requested an audience with Prince Chun. The Prince replied that it was not in accordance with Chinese usages for a Prince of the blood to receive foreigners, but he would consent that the Tsungli Yamên might designate a time when he could meet the Diplomatic Body, he and they being guests of the Yamên. His was subject to the condition that all the members should appear in uniform that the reception should

not

not be a precedent for other
receptions and the absence
of a member should confer
no right of audience when
he should return, and
all should consent. As
I was absent then the time
of the audience was postponed
until my return. This
placed me in the attitude
of appearing ungracious if
I failed to consent to these
conditions. I concluded
to waive all objection and
agree to the arrangements
made because to refuse
would have placed me in
an unpleasant attitude
before the Chinese. While I
was

was perfectly willing to
call on Prince Chun I did
not consider the conditions
proper for the representatives
of sovereign powers to submit
to and I did not like
the idea of going without
an invitation of any kind.
On the other hand so novel
and unusual a reception
would have a good effect
on the Chinese in removing
prejudices against foreigners.

The British Minister
demurred somewhat to the
proposed reception but
finally consented. Yesterday
at two oclock all the
Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires
repaired

repaired to the Yamên.
Except the members of our
Legation and some of the
members of the Japanese
Legation, the ministers,
charges, secretaries and
interpreters were in uniform.

After waiting a half
hour we were ushered
into the dining room of the
Yamên where the usual
table of fruits and confections
was spread. We were
severally presented to Prince
Chun. We then took our
places on the right side of
the table in the order of
seniority, Mr von Brandt
first, I second, the Japanese
English

English, Belgian, Russian,
French and Dutch Ministers
and Charges in their order.
The members of the Yamên
headed by Prince Ching
were seated opposite to us,
and Prince Chun occupied
the head of the table. Mr von
Brandt read a short speech
in French in which he
expressed his pleasure at
the reception and at the
existence of friendly relations
between China and all the
powers. The Prince replied in
a friendly manner. Then Mr.
von Brandt proposed the health
of the Emperor and Empress
which was drunk standing.

Then

Then I proposed the health of Prince Chun which was drunk in like manner.

The Prince said he would be glad if each member of the Diplomatic Body would address to him a few words as a souvenir of the occasion. In my turn I said in substance that I represented a country which was nearer to China than any of the commercial nations of Europe, that our import and export trade with China had been for some years and was still steadily increasing, that for a hundred years the

the two nations had been friendly and I hoped that such relations would always exist. Each one in turn said something of this nature.

The Prince after all were through expressed his pleasure at the statements made and said that peace was always more desirable than war.

The dinner in courses followed. After passing an hour and a half at table the Prince withdrew and the guests retired.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

Law Library
Sept 23. 86
One copy to Navy Dept.
Sept 23.
Circular

No. 189

Legation of the United States.
Peking Aug 6th 1886

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Forwarding Customs Medical
Report.

No. 189.

Legation of the United States
Peking August 6th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward by this mail the report of the Medical Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs in duplicate.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED

No 190. Old endorsed.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 9th 1886.

Wm. Charles Denby.
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Endorses Duplicate Statement of Contingent Expense Account for Quarter Ending June 30th, 1886.

Encl filed

No 190 One enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 9th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to
enclose herewith a duplicate
190. statement of the contingent
Expenses account of this
Legation for the Quarter ending
the 30th of June 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1-
Duplicate statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 191. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 9th 1886.

W. Shaden Esq.

to the

Secretary of State.

Sir.

Subject.

Enclose Duplicate Statement of Rent Account for Second Quarter, 1886.

No 191. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking August 9th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
1/191. a duplicate statement of the
Rent account of this Legation
for the second Quarter, 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Denby.

Enclosure 1.
Duplicate account as above.

No 192. Copy to Mr. Phelps Sept 25, 86 M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED

W Williams

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack and commend
Copy to Leg. at London for
its information.
SEP 23 1886

One ~~Received~~ sent.

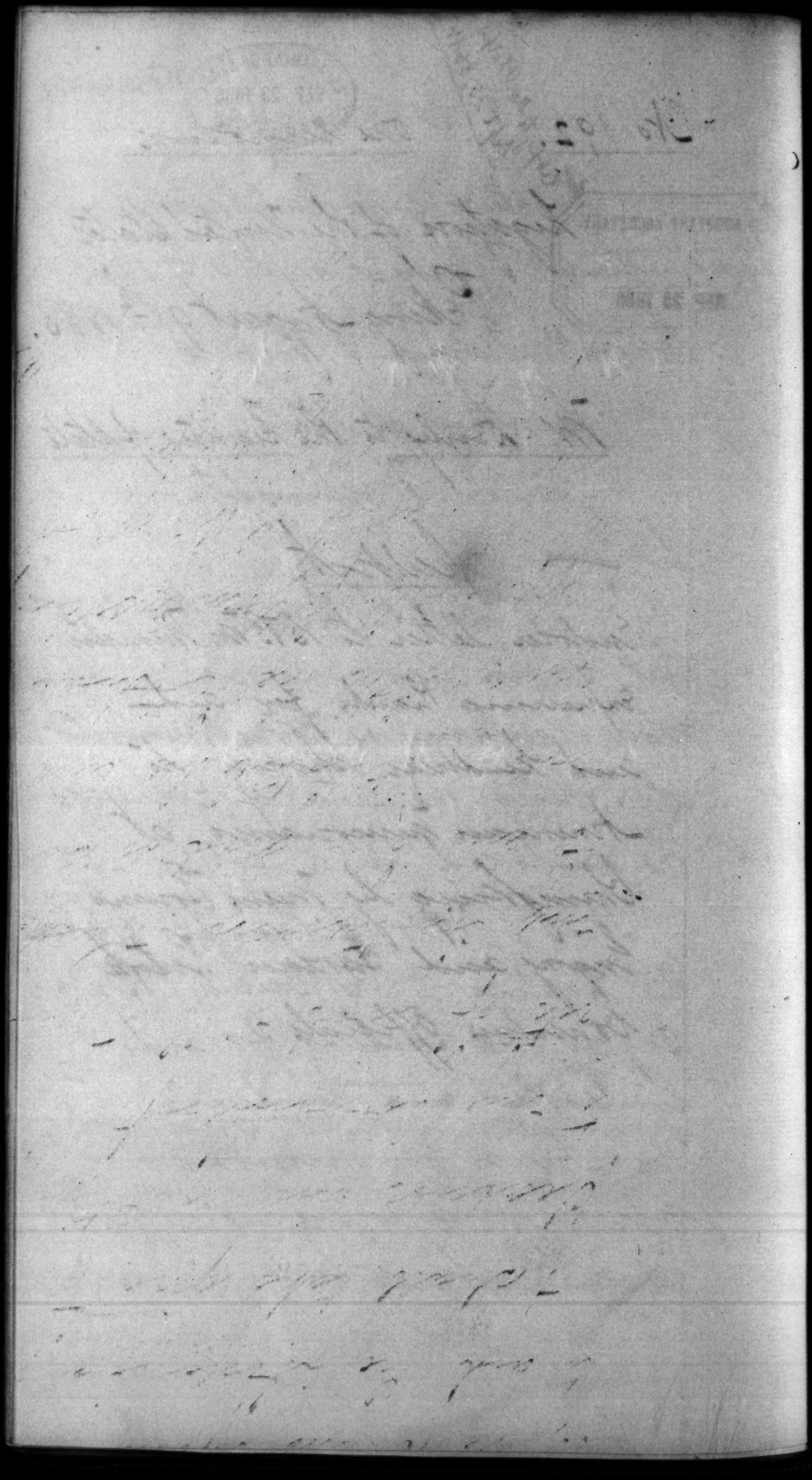
Legation of the United States

Peking, August 9th 1886.

W. Dudley to the Secretary of State

Subject.

Enclosed letter to H B M Minister
Expressing thanks for aid
and kindness shown to
American Missionaries at
Chungking by Messrs Bourne
Gregory and Gardner British
Consular Officials.



No 192. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 9th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to report that I this day delivered to Sir John Walsham, K. B. M. Minister at Peking the letter of which

1/192. the enclosed is a copy.

It is a letter of thanks from this Legation to the Consuls, Bowra, Gregory and Gardner for aid, sympathy and kindness to the American Missionaries who suffered losses and injuries at Chungking.

It was written at the

request

request of the Missionaries,
and is undoubtedly deserved
in every particular.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Copy of letter as above.

No 48. Enclosure 1.

Legation of the United States

Peking, August 9th 1886.

Sir and dear Colleague.

I have the honor to request you to express to Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, H. B. M. Consular Agent at Chungking, to Mr. W. Gregory, H. B. M. Consul at Ichang, and to Mr. C. J. Gardner, H. B. M. Consul at Kankow, the profound thanks of this Legation for the kindness, attention, and sympathy exhibited by them, and each of them to the American missionaries during and after

To H. E. Sir John Walsham K.C.B.
H. B. M. Minister
Peking.

after the late troubles at Chungking.

I am advised by the missionaries that no difference in assistance and kindness was shown by these gentlemen between British and American sufferers. All that sympathy, kindness and liberality could do was shown by the British officials to aid the Americans.

I shall take great pleasure in reporting to my government these acts of good will toward my countrymen, which I am also glad to know were instigated by and met with the cordial approval of Your Excellency.

I

I avail of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Charles Denby.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 193. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 10th 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby.

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Encloses duplicate Account of Expenses on official tour of inspection.

— ... —

Draft for enclosed account ($938.48) paid Disbursing Clerk, Dept of State, 29. September 1886 - to U.S. Minister, Asst Cashier, Nat. City Bank of N.Y.

Accounts in Bureau of Accounts

No 193. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 10th 1886.

Honorable Thomas. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
193. Enclose duplicate Statement
of Account of Expenses on
my official tour of inspection
of the United States Consulates
in China.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Duplicate Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 194. One inclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 10th 1886.

W. Chauncey Langley
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Enclosing Duplicate Statement of Telegraph Account for July 1886.

OK
600

No 194. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States

Peking, August 10th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
194. enclose duplicate statement
of the account for official
telegrams of this Legation
for the month of July 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Obedient Servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 195.

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 10th 1886.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by No. & file.
SEP 23 1886

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Chinese sentiment against
Americans

Synopsis
Encloses copy of speech made
by a Chinese merchant at
a public dinner expressive
of Chinese sentiments

One enclosure.

No. 195.

Legation of the United States.
Peking Aug 10th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I enclose herewith part of a speech made by a Chinese merchant at Shanghai July 27th on the occasion of the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. I send it as a fair expression of the sentiments of what is called "young China". It expresses great

resentment

resentment toward the United States on account of the treatment of the Chinese and a desire for revenge.

Chinese newspapers are increasing in number. They assiduously spread before the people every outrage. Hostility to the United States confronts me at every point - in diplomatic circles and in private life. This assiduously fostered by the Literati. The Catholics at Chungking hold the Americans responsible for the injuries done to them. Among foreign representatives

we find no real sympathy except from the British. Their conduct, as elsewhere reported, is admirable. They are as much interested as we are in checking the anti-American sentiment because in business and society they are intimately associated with the Americans. I have not been able to discover any jealousy or bad feeling on their part against us.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Extract from Shanghai Courier

Enclosure 1 in No. 195

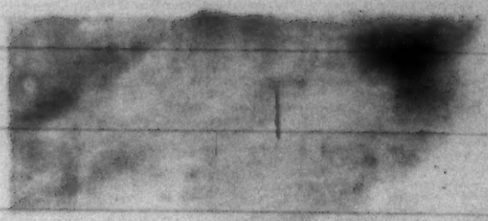
Shanghai Courier July 1886.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

A new feature in Chinese celebrations of national events took place on Monday at the Criterion Hotel, Whangpo Road, when forty-nine Chinese gentlemen and a few foreigners sat down to a foreign dinner provided in honour of the Emperor's birthday.

MR. WONG-KAI-KAH rose and in most fluent English made the following remarks:—Gentlemen,

It was a most unwarantable indignity. It was not right. I want to see my countrymen treated as men, and then they will act as men. I wish to see Chinese fleets sail to every quarter of the globe, then I will close my eyes in happiness. Foreign Ministers give us two chances. To do as they say, or they thrust thousands of bayonets at our doors. China must learn to protect herself. Other weak nations have been treated roughly. Turkey has been torn by the Russian Bear, Egypt by the British Lion, so perhaps we have not so much to complain of. I am in favour of admitting foreigners to all parts of China, and I ask that my countrymen be admitted to other countries. We are all human and should all have human rights. We were called to America, to work as labourers to develope the great resources of that magnificient country, but the Government allowed us to be murdered and outraged by aliens like ourselves. True Americans did not do it, but they are and must be blamed for it, and I hope some day to see our fleets so powerful that we can point our guns at San Francisco, and *demand* of them the rights they have rested from us, and reparation for the wrongs they have done us. The day will come when we can demand this, and enforce our demands by the strength of arms. The eagle will not soar here as high as it would have done but for the acts of those who called themselves Americans. The Chinese will remember; they are not demonstrative; but they won't forget. If Chinese are murdered by Americans, how can Americans expect to be treated kindly by Chinese. I hope to see China unite with England. An alliance between them is necessary to both countries, to preserve themselves from Russian aggression. England can retain her British Burma, and defy the Russian to enter her Indian possessions. China can, with England's help, resist the encroachment of Russia on the North. The two nations allied would prove a powerful combination. Russian must fight to distract her people from interual dissensions. She is like a peach, whose heart is eaten by a worm—the worm of Nihilism, and foreign wars she must have to save herself from civil strife. England and China were her old and natural enemies. Her policy was to wreak vengeance on them, and it behoved them to unite to resist the common foe. Foreigners are as safe in China as they are at home, and I ask that Chinese may be as safe in foreign countries. With all countries we wish to be at peace, but we wish to be strong that we may demand peace. May our Emperor live to see this nation opened up, its vast resources unlocked, and may he with a just rule, see that might does not over-ride right and justice. We are arming ourselves, and we shall soon be in a position to take our proper place among nations. We wish to be recognized as men, and not treated as dogs. A dog at bay will bark, and we must not concede too much. If we give land here, and land there, in fifty years we shall have none. Russia is now our most secret and deadly foe, but if we combine with England, we can treat Russia with contempt. Let England not be so oppressive and arrogant and she will find us willing helpers and learners. We might help her in trouble. We have millions of men, and vast resources. She has science and knowledge of war. My aim is to see the two countries combine and my hope is that peace and prosperity will mark the reign of our Emperor, Kwangsu, whose health I now propose.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 196.

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 11th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Prohibition of Chinese emigration from Hongkong to the U. S.

Synopsis

Details of an interview with Sir John Walsham K. C. M. G. Minister. He favors cooperation of the British Govt. to prevent emigration. Query as to what is the design of China as to Americans in China?

No. 196.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 11th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that after receiving the despatch from the Tsung li Yamên which has been forwarded to you (No. 187 Aug 4) I had an interview with Sir John Walsham, H.B.M. Minister. Sir John showed me the despatch which the Yamên had sent to him on the subject

For this note see under Chinese Legation Aug 31, 1886.

subject of the prohibition of emigration of Chinese from Hongkong. This dispatch is very bitter in its terms against the United States, and recites that, the Minister at Peking having been applied to in vain, and the Government at home having failed to punish the offenders or to stop the outrages, China has determined to prevent further emigration. Sir John Walsham desired to consult me about the answer that he should make to this dispatch. He was anxious not to take any step which might appear discourteous to our

our government. I explained to him the Restriction Acts. I also stated that I supposed he could not return any positive answer to this dispatch until he had consulted his own government, which would necessarily direct the colonial government at Kongkong what to do— Kongkong not being strictly in his jurisdiction. He said he would prepare an answer to the Yamen which he would show to me and that he would be glad of any suggestions that I might make touching it. I thanked him for this consideration.

I

I suggested to him that in his answer he might say something to allay Chinese prejudice which he promised to do. I said to him that I was unable to pronounce definitely on the proposition of China to prevent further emigration to the United States, or to state what view my government would take of the proposition. But the whole matter would be referred to my Government for instructions. I also stated to him that my impression was that my government would readily concede to China the right

to

to prohibit emigration and would readily concur that the British Authorities might take the most stringent measures to aid China in her efforts to that end, because the body of the people living in those portions of the United States to which the Chinese emigrated were opposed to their residence among them, and would hail with gratification any lawful means to restrict immigration. I explained to him at some length the condition of the Chinese in the United States. I said

to

to him that, of course, nothing which I said should be considered as binding on my government but was simply designed to put him au courant of the probable views of my government at the beginning of his negotiations touching the general subject of prohibition of emigration and cooperation of the British authorities. These views would enable him to properly present the question to his government. That if both China and the United States agreed that such prohibitory action might be taken and if

if the British Government agreed to aid therein, there would certainly be no difficulty except in the practical workings of the plan devised.

Of course the Department can judge of the effect of the proposed action on the people of the United States better than I can, and any remarks of mine are, perhaps, superfluous. But I cannot forbear saying that while we should not appear too eager in this matter, as far as China is concerned, there is every reason to encourage the British

British Government in all possible manner to carry out the wishes of China. It is well known to the Department that all, or nearly all, the Chinese who go to the United States go from Kongkong. If China of her own volition enlarges the restrictive operation of the treaties she will be doing exactly the best thing for the United States. The Department is already in full possession of my views touching the question of Chinese emigration and the desirability of restricting it

in

in any proper and lawful manner. As an executive officer simply I do not regard it as my duty to elaborate views on a question of domestic policy. The only question proper for me to consider is the real intention and ultimate design of China as affecting Americans in China. Of course if we were dealing with a fully civilized race and with one familiar with International Law and the history and condition of other nations of the world there would be little trouble in pointing out

out the difference between
the conditions of residence
of Americans in China
and Chinese in the United
States. There are only a few
hundred Americans in
China. They are mostly
engaged in philanthropical
echemes to aid the Chinese.
They are not here for gain.
They take no money from
China but on the contrary
bring thousands of dollars
into it all of which is
spent for the benefit of the
Chinese and not of their
own countrymen. They are
located mostly in populous
centres where the Chinese

have

have immediate control of
all appliances for their
protection. If a riot assumes
any large proportions it is
because of the indifference
of the local authorities or
because they favor the rioters.
The Americans here are
restricted as to the locality
of their residence. None of
these conditions exist as to
the Chinese in America.

Still the Chinese
regard the residence of
Americans in China as a
great boon conceded to them.
The higher classes regard
the missionaries as intruders,
as doing harm, as laying
the

the foundation of discontent among the people, and as altogether worthless, useless and disreputable. It is plain therfore that they will utilize every outrage to the injury of our people here. The problem before us is- What will China do as to the coming of Americans to China or their residence in China after she has prohibited further emigration of her own subjects to the United States? I am unable to answer that question now, but naturally I mistrust this new move while I am prepared to accept

accept its benefits.

China, I think, will take no direct action to the injury of Americans, but she may give the rein to her lawless people, permit or incite riots, refuse protection and indemnity, and make the life of the missionary unendurable except at the treaty ports.

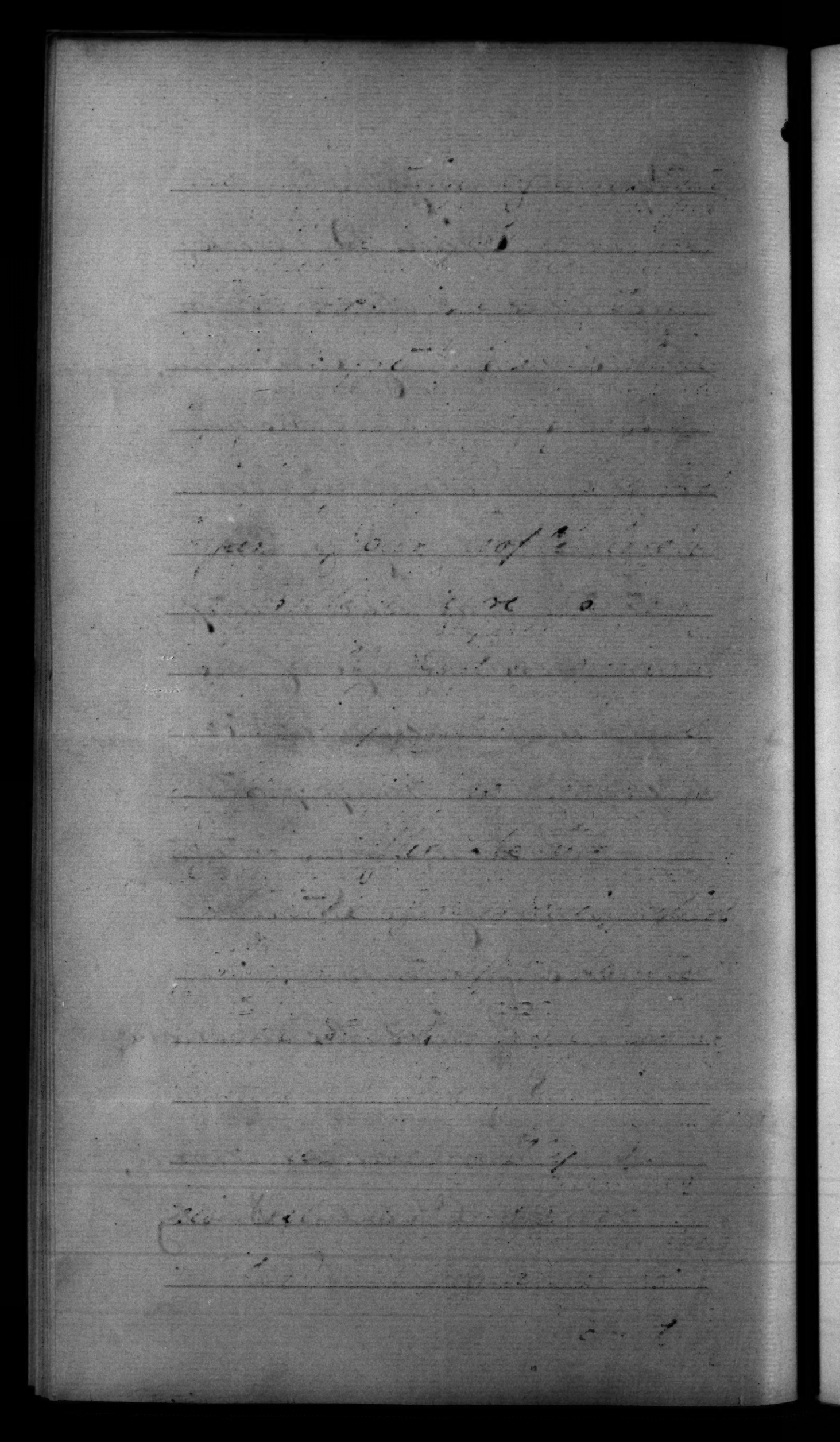
I await with interest the views of the Department on these questions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby



[Rec'd Aug. 18/86]

Telegram. Cipher.

Legation of the U. S.
Peking, Aug. 17, 1886.

Bayard
Washington.

Government of China informs me it will prohibit emigration to the United States. British Government asked to assist stringent action at Hongkong. The mail brings full details.

Denby.

To Treasury
" War
" Navy
" P.M.G.
" Atty Genl
Oct. 7/86
Oct. 15/86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
6

No 197.

Legation of the United States.

Peking Aug. 17th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Requests copies certain annual reports.

No. 197.

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 17th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I respectfully request that copies of the annual reports of the Secretaries be sent to this Legation. I have received two copies of the Presidents' Message one of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior and no other report, not even that of the Secretary of State.

State.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 198.

Legation of the United States.
Peking August 17th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Confirms telegram sent this date.

No. 198.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 17th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm as follows my cypher telegram of this date:

"Bayard, Washington,
"Government of
"China informs me it will
"prohibit emigration to the
"United States. British
"Government asked to assist
emigrant

"stringent action at Kowkoug.
"The mail brings full
"details.

Denby"

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

recd Oct 8
circ Oct 6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 199.

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 17th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Mining Regulations enacted by the Viceroy at Canton.

Copied October 1886.

7.

No. 199.

Legation of the United States.
Peking August 17th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Viceroy of Canton His Excellency Chang Chi-tung has lately issued a series of important regulations relating to mining.

A capitalist desiring to open a mine must find out "the height of the mountain and the area of its surface."

H

If it is government property he must find out what taxes are payable on it. If it is private property he must arrange to buy or lease it. He must then send in his petition with statement of all the facts to the Board of Mines - which consists of the high officials who compose the Provincial Board of Reorganization with the addition of expectant Kotai Pang. The Board will send an inspector to the spot and if it is found that the proposed mine will not interfere with any dwellings or graves and the

the proper fees have been paid, permission will be granted to open the mine. A fee of $500.00 must accompany the petition "as a guarantee of good faith," and a further fee of $500.00 must be paid when the petition is granted. The owners of existing mines must pay $1000.00 so as to put all on an equal footing. In two months the work in mines near Canton must commence and in three months for more distant mines. Feng Shui will certainly be invoked by the people. The Board will

will, therefore, send
inspectors to report whether
dwellings or tombs will be
injured or whether the
opposition is captious. This
Feng Shui is a curious
superstition which regulates
all building. All means
are taken to have it
propitious and to prevent
the access of hostile spirits.
Sickness and death are
generally ascribed to Feng
Shui or the disregard of
it. The feeling seems to be
universal with men of all
classes and is always
invoked to promote riots
against foreigners. This
very

very difficult for them to build a house so as to avoid the Feng Shui superstition.

Local magistrates are to be rewarded when a rich mine is discovered. The people employed in the mines must belong to the district in which the mines are situated. The mine owner must be careful in employing miners who must be of good character. "Disbanded soldiers and Christian Converts" can not be employed in the mines. This clause as to disbanded soldiers is singularly

illustrative

illustrative of the want of tact of Chinese officials. The clause as to Christian Converts is contrary to practice and good sense. China claims that Chinese Christians are still her subjects - how then can they be lawfully excluded from any work? Official tallies are to be issued to miners so as to exclude the two prohibited classes. In the fifth section of the Regulations the announcement is made that China requires coal and iron for her arsenals and shipyards and that "China will in the future have

have to make railroads."

Want of practical knowledge is shown in the provision that each mining lot is to measure 15 li in every direction, which will give each concession an area of nearly 80 sq. miles within which no other capitalist can take up a mine. This idea is relied on to prevent difficulties among the miners at the various mines. Foreigners are prohibited from owning stocks in mines but their services are to be secured to open and operate them. The foreigners so employed will

will be protected but can engage in no other business. Soldiers may be employed by the mine owners to protect the mines. An official appointed by the Board but paid by the mine owners will be stationed at the mines to oversee the returns of royalties and yield.

Great care must be taken to avoid injuring graves.

Original shareholders cannot sell their shares to foreigners or Christians or Chinese subjects in the employment of foreigners.

His

This shows a total disregard of foreign treaties. All these prohibitory clauses are illiberal and absurd; and will invoke ill feeling and opposition. Still the whole scheme may be taken as a proof of progress in China.

omit

I adhere to the proposition frequently stated in my dispatches that one great trunk railroad will annihilate Likin, feng shui, prejudice against foreigners and place this great country in the front line of progress.

omit

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 18 1886
RECEIVED.

Telegram. Cipher.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, China, Aug. 18, 1886

Bayard.
Washington.

Government of China informs me it will prohibit emigration to the United States. British Government asked to assist. Stringent action will hold. The mail brings full details.

Denby.

Study

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Lovett
8

No. 200.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
OCT 7 1886

Peking August 20th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Chungking riot.

Synopsis.

Mr. Canewells account of riot enclosed. Shows a good case for damages against China. Minister inquires whether claim shall be presented.

One enclosure.

No 200.

Legation of the United States.
Peking August 25th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith an account of the late riot at Chungking prepared by the Supt. of the Methodist Mission Mr F. D. Vanneveld.

It appears from his statement that the missionaries brought the property on which they were building

building with the full knowledge and consent of the authorities. At the time of the riot the property had been turned over to the magistrate and was under his protection. The charge that the populace was excited by accounts of riots in America does not seem to be well founded. The American buildings were the last that were attacked. If it is possible to have a good case against China for damages this would seem to be one.

Please instruct me whether I shall present a

Claim

claim for damages.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Mr. Gamewells account

Chungking not. N.C. Dis

Aug 5th 1886.

Enclosure 1 in No. 200

North-China Daily News Aug 5th 1886

THE CHUNGKING RIOT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space to make a statement of the *facts* concerning the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Chungking.

This Mission was established at Chungking in 1882. Property was purchased in the city early in 1883. Additional property was needed for a hospital, school and residence. This property was purchased with the full knowledge of the people and officials. Everything was done above-board, the name of the society and of the foreigners representing the society being written in the deeds. *The deeds were stamped by the Magistrate, and proclamations issued stating that we were going to build.* The building was begun, and continued till the Magistrate requested us to cease work temporarily on account of the military examinations, when work was stopped, and the property turned over to the Magistrate with the full understanding that he was responsible for its protection. The property had been in possession of the Magistrate for over ten days before the riot. This is the legal status of the case in a nut-shell.

Chungking is situated at the confluence of two rivers, and is confined landward for two or three miles by graves. The city is densely built. The location of the hospital and school was a matter of much concern to the mission, and the possibilities of the city and the suburbs were thoroughly examined during a search of a year's duration. No eligible property could be secured in the city with the funds at our command.

The place finally purchased is located on the great road to the capital of the province, and to the principal cities of Szu-chuan, west of Chungking. At times of the day this road is thronged, and there are always people passing to and fro.

A part of our mission is located in the city, where we expected to continue the dispensary work in connection with the hospital.

As regards our building, I would simply say that we were building one-story houses, 12ft. from the floor-line to the eaves. When completed the houses would have been from 10ft. to 15ft. *lower* than the adjoining buildings of the P'ei Shan T'ang, a Chinese charitable institution. One of the houses was built on the slope of a hill, giving two basement rooms at the lower end. It contained a hall 5ft.×12ft., two rooms 12ft.×15ft.; and three rooms 12ft.×12ft. The other house contained six rooms, two of which were 14ft.×20ft., and four rooms, including kitchen, 14ft.×16ft. In each case the height was 12ft. from the floor-line to the eaves, allowing for a ceiling 10 feet high. It was at first proposed to use an old Chinese house for one of the buildings, and the foundations were dug with this in view. It proved impracticable, however, and stone was substituted, being more economical than brick or wood. The stone work of the houses was completed within two or three feet of the eaves, and had cost about Tls. 400 per house.

If the location was objectionable it was entirely unknown to us until just preceding the riot, when the first objection was offered by the military students in their incendiary placard. The magistrate had readily stamped our deeds and issued proclamations, and our building had been carried on for three months without opposition. If the buildings themselves were objectionable it was unknown to us, and unintentional on our part.

The average native lives amidst dirt and filth, in a dirt house, and no doubt the real work of the Szu-chuan stone-masons was in contrast with the dirt houses. In the trying climate of a southern latitude (29°), where it never freezes, and where typhus fever prevails with great violence during the spring, we were simply trying to secure healthful homes.

As regards the cause of the riot, it is impossible to state any one thing as the cause. Our building, together with the fact that we were Americans, and that the American troubles were known to the officials, and to some extent by the people, offered a ready excuse—the most likely handle—and the officials quickly saw the advantage of throwing the blame on the Americans, though the Tao-t'ai in a proclamation also, involved the English who were building a sanitarium.

If our buildings were a prime cause, the action of the mob is inexplicable. The order in which the riot progressed has been misstated in every case. This is perhaps due to the fact that the rioters first attacked the house of Mr. Copp, situated near where we were building, who, though a British subject, is engaged in the work of the American Bible Society. The next place attacked was the house of Mr. Nicoll, of the China Inland Mission; then the premises of the British Resident, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne; next the house of Mr Wood, of the China Inland Mission; afterwards the two Catholic places, and finally the property of the American Mission in the city.

The buildings said to be the cause of the riot, though only two or three minutes' walk from Mr. Copp's house, where the rioters began, were not disturbed until the following day, when only the wood was carried off and the wooden buildings torn down, no effort being made to remove the stone, which it was said was pressing down and enraging the dragon that controlled the welfare of Chungking and the surrounding country.

The riot was clearly an anti-foreign riot with a variety of causes, chief among which is the fact that it was winked at by the officials. The Catholic Cathedral was covered with Imperial (yellow) tiles, which may be used only for the Emperor's palaces and temples. This was the source of much irritation to the Chinese, and during the French war placards were issued fixing a day for destroying the Cathedral. The prompt action of the Tao-t'ai averted trouble, and the people agreed to wait until the examinations, which occurred this summer. Had the former Tao-t'ai lived, there is every reason to suppose that the riot would not have occurred. With-

out attempting to classify them in the order of their importance, some of the reasons of the riot may be stated as follows:—

The presence of a large body of military students. The high price of rice and consequent suffering among the poor, rendering it easy for the students to incite them to violence by hope of plunder. The recent death of several of the higher provincial authorities, including the Governor-General of the province, and the Tao-t'ai of eastern Szu-chuan. The building of the American Mission, which, as circumstances proved, was being carried on at an unfortunate time. The ever-present anti-foreign feeling, to be found everywhere in China. The disposition of the officials, either to help on the mob, or, at least, not to interfere with it.

I would not think it worth while to reply to the statement that the Americans incited the mob by firing on them with pistols, had I not been asked, in good faith, if it were true, since my arrival in Shanghai. The statement is utterly false. When the mob gathered at our front gate, and the destruction of our property was inevitable, we escaped through a back gate without coming in contact with the mob, and reached the yamên after several hours, hiding by the way.

There was a trouble about a month previous to the riot, when a lady, being alone, and the place being attacked by a crowd of roughs probably intoxicated, took advantage of an empty gun, which had recently arrived from home as a relic of my boyhood and for which we had no ammunition whatever, to control the crowd until the servants should put the gate up.

I mention this as it may be the basis of the report about the pistols, and as we do not wish to repress any facts in connection with the case.

In closing I would say that it has been my desire simply to place the facts of the case before the public without argument.

Whatever part the building of the American Mission had in causing the riot, it should be remembered in justice to us that the place was purchased without opposition; that the official readily stamped the deeds and issued proclamations; that the work was continued until objection was offered, which was based by the Magistrate, not on any complaint of the people, but solely on account of the presence of a large number of military students during examinations; that when objection was offered the work was stopped and the property turned over to the Magistrate, the missionaries moving into the city, where for several years the three families of our mission have occupied a re-modelled native house.

Very respectfully yours,

F. D. GAMEWELL.

Shanghai, 4th August.

Enclosure

North-China Daily News Aug 5/1886.

THE CHUNGKING RIOT.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

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The place finally purchased is located on the great road to the capital of the province, and to the principal cities of Szu-chuan, west of Chungking. At times of the day this road is thronged, and there are always people passing to and fro.

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The presence of a large body of military students. The high price of rice and consequent suffering among the poor, rendering it easy for the students to incite them to violence by hope of plunder. The recent death of several of the higher provincial authorities, including the Governor-General of the province, and the Tao-t'ai of eastern Szu-chuan. The building of the American Mission, which, as circumstances proved, was being carried on at an unfortunate time. The ever-present anti-foreign feeling, to be found everywhere in China. The disposition of the officials, either to help on the mob, or, at least, not to interfere with it.

I would not think it worth while to reply to the statement that the Americans incited the mob by firing on them with pistols, had I not been asked, in good faith, if it were true, since my arrival in Shanghai. The statement is utterly false. When the mob gathered at our front gate, and the destruction of our property was inevitable, we escaped through a back gate without coming in contact with the mob, and reached the yamên after several hours, hiding by the way.

There was a [illegible] previous to the riot, when a lady, [illegible] and the place being [illegible] crowd of roughs probably [illegible] advantage of an empty [illegible] had recently arrived from [illegible] relic of my boyhood and for which we had no ammunition whatever, to control the crowd until the servants should put the gate up.

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Very respectfully yours,

F. D. GAMEWELL.

Shanghai, 4th August.

Wm. Everett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
RECEIVED.

Ack^d
29 Oct.

No 201. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, September 1st, 1886.

Hon. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Kerosene Oil

Synopsis
Consular Report on
the Trade in Kerosene
Oil for the year 1885,
with Comparative Tables.

No 201. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, September 1st, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
enclose herewith, a valuable
report on the trade in Tobacco
1/201 oil, which was prepared
by Wm. F. D. Sheehan, the
Interpreter of this Legation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Report as above.

Report on the Trade in Kerosene Oil.

— 1885. —

In reviewing the trade in Kerosene oil for the past year, the first question which suggests itself is, what has been the effect upon it by reason of the political situation during the year 1884 — the first part of the period under review, and the continued financial depression — adverse influences which business has had to contend against and which have had a detrimental effect, more or less, upon the entire trading community of China — and an Examination of the table here appended will show that the effect cannot have been injurious, so far as the importation

importation and deliveries of the oil are concerned.

Considering the conservative character of the native population and the great difficulties which the introduction of any new article has to overcome, it is surprising in what a short time this product has gained popular favor — and made its way into general consumption by nearly all classes at the Treaty ports; and the increase that has taken place in the demand in many of the inland cities and towns has been large and steady. The natives appear to appreciate, more and more, the good illuminating qualities and cheapness of Kerosene,

and

and it may be safely predicted that the outlook for an increasing consumption in this commodity is most high guaranteed.

Some years ago there was considerable opposition against the use of petroleum made by the Chinese authorities at several of the Treaty Ports, notably Shanghai and Foochow, on the ground of its inflammable character and the numerous conflagrations attributed to the incautious use of it, and its sale was nominally interdicted in some localities; but of late there appears to be no restrictions, carrying any weight, placed upon the trade, and the prohibition at Foochow is not effectually carried out as the

import

import figure show,- a natural
result in view of the fact that
the retail price of Kerosene
as compared with bain, ground
nut and vegetable oils, is about
one third less, not to mention
its brilliant illuminating power.
Looking at the figure below,
it will be seen that the —
importation during the year
under review has increased
over 100 per cent of the figures
for the previous year and
nearly three times the amount
imported in 1883, representing
a value of £2.147.916, £1.055.615,
and £895.470, for the three years
respectively.

A most encouraging feature

notiable

noticable in the trade and over-
which no doubt portends an
extended consumption at no
distant day, is the increased
demand for Kerosene in the
inland cities and towns in
the Yangtze, Western and Central
Provinces of China. In fact
Kerosene has made its way
into nearly every province and
as evidence of its increasing
popularity among the natives
outside of the Treaty ports, a
reference to the following figures
is only necessary.

In 1885, 6,715,572 gallons,
against 4,110,950 gallons in
1884 and 1,503,640 gallons
in 1883, were sent from

Eight

Eight Treaty ports into the interior of the provinces of Anhui, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Hunan, Honan, Shensi, Shantung, Shansi, Fuhkien, Szechuen and Kweichow.

The figures given in the annexed table of the import of Opium at Canton do not represent the actual volume of the trade at that port, as considerable quantities of that oil is shipped from Hongkong Direct in native junks. These vessels an entrance at the native Customs and an accurate statistics of the trade passing through that Establishment are scrupulously kept from publication, for the information of foreigners, it is

practically

practically impossible to estimate the extent of this branch of our trade in Canton and the adjacent cities in the province of Kwangtung.

In 1882, Mr. W. C. Libby, of New York, representing the Standard Oil Company of the United States visited China in the interest of petroleum and at his instance, a circular was prepared in Chinese on Kerosene at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, and 200000 copies were circulated in many of the inland towns and cities of China, and it is reasonable to infer that this circulation has had the effect of enlightening the native mind as to the advantages

advantages of Kerosene.

In a word: our trade in Kerosene with China appears to be well established and in a healthy condition so far as importations are concerned, and taking the increased business during the past three years as a guide, it augurs favorably an increasing consumption in the future.

Peking, September 1st, 1886.

Comparative table of the net import of Kerosene oil at the Treaty Ports of China during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Treaty Port	1885	1884	1883
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Newchwang	45.000	32.900	8.160
Tientsin	1.011.770	386.250	398.340
Chefoo	48.710	27.372	17.600
Hankow	4.156.346	2.736.910	1.322.771
Kiukiang	557.280	271.430	134.740
Wuhu	608.800	390.980	205.940
Chinkeang	1.222.910	839.000	384.080
Shanghai	5.222.812	1.075.890	2.130.501
Ningpo	1.135.510	1.144.660	816.400
Wenchow	67.420	69.900	19.930
Foochow	63.065	34.292	235.950
Amoy	131.430	34.900	6.008
Takao	144.650	78.460	
Swatow	125.280	68.470	35.598
Kwatow	81.704	79.002	51.747
Canton	6.039		8.755
Kiungchow	23.010	22.080	9.880
Pakhoi	69.700	91.110	
	14.721.436	7.383.606	5.786.400.
Taels	2.147.916	1.055.615	895.470

Ack
29 Oct
J.

Mr. Everett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
RECEIVED.

No 202. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, September 2d 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

- Subject -

Chinese Immigration

- Synopsis -

Enclosed communication from Kung-li-Yamen relating to proposed amended Restriction Act before the Senate, as being in violation of Treaty &c, and Mr. Denby's reply thereto.

—

1 Inc

No 202. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, September 2d, 1886.

Honorable Thomas. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
herewith, a communication from the
202 Tsungli Yamên, of August 29th 1886,
202 and my reply thereto.

The Yamên complains that a bill
is pending in the Senate of the
United States which contains two clauses
antagonistic to the treaties. One,
is the period of limitation, and
the other the number of passengers
per ton, that ships are allowed to
carry from China to the United States.

The

The Yamen contends that, under said bill, prohibition of emigration might be perpetual, and because there is no discrimination as to Chinese who have the right to return to the United States, injustice will be done in the clause limiting the number of passengers.

In my reply, I declined to go into a discussion of the merits of the proposition, for the reason mainly, that the Treaty contemplates the discussion of laws and not bills pending.

As I do not know the condition of the pending bill, nor its exact terms, I am unable to make any observations thereon.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Endorsed 1. Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby, August 29th 1888
—"— 2. Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen, September 2d 1888.

No 14/1886. Enclosure 1.

The Hungli Yamun
to
Mr Denby.

Peking, August 29th, 1886.

Your Excellency:—

On account of the repeated cases of the burning of Chinese houses and the expulsion of the Chinese laborers in the United States, the Prince and Ministers on the 3d instant, addressed Your Excellency a communication announcing that the Chinese Government proposed to adopt measures herself for the prohibition of Chinese immigration to the United States, and requested that you would communicate this to the Secretary of State.

This

this is a matter of record.

The Yamen have now been placed in receipt of a note from His Excellency Cheng, Chinese Minister at Washington, wherein he states that the amended act to restrict the immigration of Chinese laborers, under consideration by the Senate of the United States, cannot be in due observance of the Treaty regarding the treatment and exemption of Chinese subjects under the (present) restriction act, and that it is inconvenient in every respect; and it is right that the question should be again considered. The Minister also states that he had discussed the various points (of the proposed act) with the Secretary of State.

There are two questions presented

in

in the act- one the period of limitation and the other the (number of) passengers (per) vessels tonnage:- These will operate greatly to the detriment of the Chinese commercial class.

By the supplemental Treaty of 1880, Article IV reads as follows:-

"Whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures ..... such measures shall be communicated to China. If the measures so enacted are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese Minister at Washington, may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him.

"him; and the Chinese Foreign
Office may also bring the
matter to the notice of the
United States Minister at
Peking, and consider the subject
with him to the end that
mutual and unqualified
benefit may result"

According to the tenor of the above
article, whatever legislative measures
(are adopted) which work inconveniently
to the interests of Chinese merchants,
it is the duty of the members of
the Foreign Office to bring the
matter to the notice of Your Excellency
and consider the subject with you.

Now it appears by the second article
of the (proposed) Amended Act to
restrict the immigration of Chinese
laborers it reads (in substance):—

"That after the passage
of

"of this act and until the
Expiration of ten years next
after the passage of this
act, the coming of Chinese
laborers from all foreign
countries to the United
States is hereby temporarily
suspended."

Thus is the first point.
By the terms of Article I of the
Act of May 6th, 1882, suspending
the immigration of Chinese laborers
to the United States, it says:—

"That from and after the
Expiration of ninety days
next after the passage of
this Act, and until the
Expiration of ten years
next after the passage
of this act, the coming
of Chinese laborers to
the

"the United States by, and
the same is hereby —
suspended "
(proposed)
Now by the Amended Act of 1886,
after its passage, and until the
expiration of ten years, the coming
of Chinese laborers into the United
States from all Countries is temporarily
suspended, which act would vitiate
and nullify the period of prohibition
as provided by the former act,
and be the beginning of another
term of limitation; and if
next year the time should be
(again) Extended and no
allowance made for the previous
period of restriction, Even in that
case, what will be the difference
between, such a mode of procedure,
and a prohibition in perpetuity?
It would be a violation of
the

The spirit of Article I of the supplemental Treaty that immigration is not to be absolutely prohibited.

By article 8, (of the proposed Amended act) it reads, (in substance)

"That ninety days after the passage of this act, each Voyage a vessel makes can only be permitted to carry one Chinese passenger for each fifty tons register, and this number cannot be exceeded"

This is the second point.

Now it would appear that this article not only cannot act or apply to the class of Chinese exempt from the penal of restriction, it can equally be of no effect or being applicable to Chinese laborers who visited in the United States on the seventeenth day of November 1880,

1880, and to Chinese laborers who
went to the United States previous
to the 6th of May 1882.

Third class of Chinese and
Chinese laborers, according to the
provisions of treaty are allowed to
go and come at their own free
will and accord and shall be
accorded all rights, privileges, &c.)
But if each ship a vessel makes
only one Chinese passenger is
to be allowed for every 50 tons
of the vessels registered tonnage,
and no discrimination be made
between the class of Chinese laborers
included in the limitations of
the restriction act, and the class
not included, as well as those
not belonging to the category of
laborers who are exempt from
any restriction, such as teachers,
students

students, merchants, and travellers,
and all are to be placed under
the restriction of one passenger
for each 50 tons, then the
Yarmouth would clearly violate
of the provisions of the supplemental
Treaty relating to the regulation
of the period of limitation and
would be an act certainly at
variance with the principles
of justice.

If a vessel can only carry one
passenger for every 50 tons of
her registered tonnage, then in that
case a vessel of 3000 tons could
only carry 60 passengers. For
instance: certificates are obtained
for a number of Chinese to leave
the United States and take passage
by one vessel. If three hundred
passengers

passengers, say one third are to return to the United States, but this could not be done by one vessel, and it would still be impracticable for Chinese Merchants and others Exempt from limitations to take passage by the same vessel; and although Chinese have certificates, they would all the same be unable to take passage and be subjected to continual delays as it would be necessary for them to depend on the number of a such passengers carrying capacity for Hongkong they could return to the United States. That this would have an injurious effect commercially is apparent without enquiry. Further, there are Chinese who pass through

the

the territory of the United States, as for instance, those in Cuba, Peru, and Panama, - their number large. The take passage from a port in a foreign country and pass through the territory of the United States, but under the proposed act this privilege would necessarily be interdicted and result in very great injury to the commercial relations between China and other foreign Countries.

The Yamen are of the opinion that Chinese subjects who are permitted, under the law, to go to the United States, as well as those who are vested with certificates to return to the United States, naturally should not necessarily come within the limitation, as to the number passengers

per

portion, and suffer the injury
to their interests attendant upon
such a restriction.

The two points above referred
to, are of the utmost importance
and the Prince and Ministers
beg that Your Excellency will
communicate with the Honorable
Secretary of State in regard thereto,
requesting that no measure
be adopted in contravention
of Treaty stipulations - to the
end that Chinese subjects may
not be subjected to great injury
and thus prevent the Treaty
from being regarded as nothing
more or less than Waste paper.

This is very important and a
matter which the Prince and
Ministers are anxious about.

In regard to the Rock Spring

case

case, the Prince and Ministers have heard that the bill to indemnify the sufferers for losses sustained, has passed the Senate, and now only awaits action by the lower House, when the matter can be settled. They beg that Your Excellency will telegraph the Honorable Secretary of State, urging that steps be taken for the speedy settlement of this case and hope that may be no further delay.

A necessary communication addressed to

His Excellency, Charles Denby

&c &c &c

Peking.

No 16/1886. Enclosure 2.

Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office

Peking, September 2nd 1886

Y. & H.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Y. & H and Y. C. of date August 29th 1886, in relation to a proposed Amended restriction act, &c.

I will take pleasure in forwarding a translation of this document to the Secretary of State.

My earnest desire is that absolute justice be done to the people of China by the United States and to the people of the United States by China. But in the existing state of things the discussion

discussion of the proposed law by Y + K and Y. C. and myself is premature.

The Government of the United States is a Republic. It is composed of three branches which are separate and independent of each other - the Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

The laws are enacted by the Legislative branch which consists of a Senate composed of two Senators from each of the Thirty Eight States, and a House of Representatives composed of members who are elected by a direct vote of the people of the Districts in which the members live. When a bill has passed both Houses before it becomes a law it is submitted to the President of the United States for his approval. If approved by

the

the President it becomes a law: If he does not approve it he returns it to the chamber in which it originated with his objections. Before it can become a law after this disapproval it must be passed by two thirds of each branch of Congress. The Senate and the House of Representatives. It often happens in practice that the President disapproves bills. I notice that at the last session of Congress he disapproved of about thirty bills. It happens sometimes, but not often, that disapproved bills are passed over the objections of the President and become laws. It will be seen from this summary statement that it is not sufficient for a bill to be passed by both Houses to make a law.

For a stronger reason the mere introduction

introduction of a bill on any given subject has of itself no effect whatever.

Now Art IV of the Treaty of November 17th 1880, on which Y.T.K. and Y.C. base your communication to me has no application whatever to bills in contemplation or bills pending in the two Houses. If Y.T.K. and Y.C. and I are to discuss the propriety of adopting legislation which any one of several hundred members may propose we would be occupied all the time in arguments which might eventually be utterly useless for the reason that the bills might fail of adoption by the two houses, or, when adopted, might be disapproved by the President,

and

and were become laws.

The language of Art IV is this:
"Whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures in accordance herewith, such measures shall be communicated to the Government of China, and if the measures, as applied, are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him; and the Chinese Foreign Office may also bring the matter to the notice of the United States Minister at Peking and consider the subject with him, etc."
As the legislative measure in question has not been adopted, has not become law,

there

there is nothing for H.M.G. and H.E. and me to discuss, under the treaty stipulations at present. Should the proposed measure become a law it will afford me great pleasure to discuss it with H.M.G. and H.E.

H.M.G. and H.E. will therefore please excuse me from entering into the discussion of the merits of a proposed Act of Congress which may never be adopted as a legislative measure.

Your communication will no doubt receive full and respectful consideration from the President of the United States. I venture to assert that no legislation contrary to the terms of existing treaties will meet with his approval.

It is proper to state that it is almost certain that Congress has adjourned. It will not again sit until there no legislation can be had.

I have &c, &c, &c,

(signed) Charles Denby.

file

Mr. Everett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 203.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 3rd, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Acknowledges despatches Nos. 86-87.

No. 203.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 3rd, 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches numbered 86 and 87.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mr. Kleckhoefer
Mr. Everett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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No 204.

One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, September 3rd 1886.

W. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Transmitting Telegram
Account for August 1886.

— . . —

No 204 One enclosure

Legation of the United States
Peking, September 3rd 1886.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir: —

I have the honor to enclose
herewith a statement of the official
Telegram Account of this Legation
for the month of August ultimo.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

204.

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

Aug 17th 1886.

Telegram.

Bayard, Washington.

Coincidently. Purchase
Amoor powen exhibiting
supposes titcomb. Chinese
boastful boxwell smuggles
affronted impressing rubia
edgerton.

Derby.

Government of China
informs me it will prohibit
emigration to the United
States. British Government
asked to assist stringent
action at Hongkong. The
mail brings full details.

3rd ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Rec. & file.
OCT 27 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
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Mr. Everett
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No 205

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 4th, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Convention between Great Britain
and China concerning the
occupation of Burmah.

Inclosure

No. 205.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 4th, 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that H.B.M's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, shortly before handing over the Legation to Sir John Walsham, agreed with the Tsung-li Yamên on the terms of a convention concerning the occupation of Upper Burmah by Great Britain.

Although the terms of this

convention are not perfectly well known, still it understood that by it China, while recognizing British rule in Burmah, retains a nominal suzerainty over the country, the decennial tribute missions from the Burmese Court to the Emperor of China being maintained and recognized by Great Britain.

Furtherinmore China promises to encourage the development of trade between the two countries, and to regulate it by a special convention.

The frontier line between China and Burmah will be settled by a delimitation committee.

The British Government agrees

agrees to countermand the commercial mission to Tibet from India, for sending which permission had been obtained from the Chinese Government last autumn under the terms of the Chefoo convention; the authorities here being apprehensive of trouble from the people of the country who greatly fear English or Russian encroachments. England, and especially the Indian Government, attaches much importance to the opening of trade with Tibet, deeming it a likely market for her Assam teas and for the purchase there of fine wools, gold, &c.,

China in view of the above concession, agrees to use her influence

influence to promote trade between India and Tibet, but it is not rational to suppose that she will exert herself very much to turn the Tibetan trade away from her own western provinces to the sole advantage of British trade.

Information which I have received a few days ago from the Tsung-li Yamên leads me to believe that this agreement has not as yet been signed in London.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett
2

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Acp. & file
OCT 27 1886

No. 206 One Inclosure

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 6th, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

The Kirei Ping claim. Prospect
of near settlement by Canton Consul.

N°206. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 6th, 1886

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that since I acknowledged receipt of your despatch N°86 relating to the claim of Rev. A. A. Fulton, the members of his family and the Presbyterian Mission, for injuries done them by a mob in Kwang Si, I have received a communication relating to the same matter from our Consul at Canton.

Mr. Seymour had long since under

under my instructions, filed with the Viceroy a claim for damages.

I enclose herewith the reply of the Viceroy. He states that he has ordered "the Kwei Ping Magistrate "to immediately investigate and to "adjust satisfactorily, and to give "protection in reference to this affair."

Mr. Seymour regards this reply as satisfactory. He further states that Mr. Fulton and Mr. Wisner propose to visit Kwei Ping as soon as they receive their passports. Passports have been furnished them without charge, because the originals were destroyed by the fire. I have to-day an acknowledgment of their receipt.

It seems, therefore, entirely unnecessary to present any claim relating

relating to this matter to the Tsung-li Yamên.

The invariable practice has been in this Legation to instruct the Consuls to present claims of this nature to the local authorities in the first instance. If the Consul fails in securing redress the matter has usually been taken up by a member of the Legation, who has personally presented the claim to the Local Authorities.

I will consider this subject fully in a despatch relating to the Chung-King riot. The injuries at Chung-King were graver, more deliberate, and more atrocious than those at Kwei

Ping.

Ping.

Unless otherwise ordered, I shall treat your instruction to present the Fulton claim as countermanded.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure.
1. Viceroy of the Two Kwang to Consul Seyman.

Copy.

Nieray's Yamen, Canton.
August 14th, 1886.

To His Honor
Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.
Canton.

Sir,

Having viewed over your despatch and upon referring to the "Kwei Ping" district where the American citizens the Sultans having lost clothing, articles, etc., I have ordered the "Kwei Ping" Magistrate to investigate and settle the affairs and also have answered you. In regard to the American Baptist and Presbyterian Missionaries

having

having been disturbed and injured by the native ruffians; and on referring to the case, found that it belongs to the case in 1885 when the American Missionary Chapels were arranged in "Ching Yuen" district, but I had already written a despatch to the "Ching Yuen" Magistrate to investigate and to adjust the case before ....

Now since I have received your despatch and in reply, I have ordered the "Kwei Ping" and "Ching Yuen" Magistrates to immediately investigate and to adjust satisfactory and to give protection in reference to the affairs. Moreover I am very glad to know that Your Honorable

Country

Country has already consulted to pay the indemnity to the Chinese who had suffered injury in Rock Spring, which is a very just transaction; but the Chinese had lost good many lives and great deal of property; and the severity of the case so different from those of the "Kwei Ping" and "Ching Yuen" affairs, which cannot be compared with; but the above two cases, the officials of their respective places must immediately inquire, adjust and settle. With compliments, &c.,

Chang Chih-tung
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

(Translated by Canton interpreter (native))

Mr. Everett
28

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ack. & file.
OCT 27 1886

No. 207

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 8th, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Extention of Chinese Postal Service.
National Post-office in China.

No. 207.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 8th, 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Customs postal service, which since 1878, the date at which it received its present organization, has been together with the local Consular postal agencies, the only means foreign residents in China have had at their disposal for the carriage of mail matter between the

the treaty ports, is about to be reorganized.

Under the advice of Sir Robert Hart, the Imperial Government has expressed officially its intention of extending the Customs Postal service to all the Treaty Ports, preparatory to establishing a National Post Office.

The advantages which will be derived from this innovation are so apparent, as long at all events, as the service is kept under the direction of the Maritime Customs, that it is useless to draw your attention to them. I should state, however, that it will allow the British and such other

other Governments as have local post offices and agencies at their Consulates, to discontinue this service, and the Post Master General at Hong Kong has already recommended to his home Government the withdrawal of all British postal agencies in China.

This scheme appears to meet with the hearty approval of everyone, and it will most likely lead, at no remote date, to China entering the Postal Union.

It is proposed that the new service shall commence on the 1st January 1887.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Refer to approval leave
title or no hope of purchase.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 208. One Inclosure. Mr Kreckhorfer Dept Bureau Jan 7 10 87

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 11, 1886

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Renewal of lease of Legation premises.

Synopsis.

Mr. Denby suggests change in mode of reserving money for repairs, and appointment of Agent by the Executors. Appends a few observations on the condition of the main building.

N°208. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 11, 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor in accordance with your despatch N°75 of May 21 last to enclose a draft of a new lease for the Legation premises. 1/-

I have put in brackets the suggested changes. Those relating to the mere execution of the instrument, substituting your name for that of former

Secretaries

Secretaries. and the names of the Executors, are merely formal.

In the third clause the new matter suggests that the pro rata part of the $600. reserved for repairs be deducted at the end of each quarter, and only $600. for each quarter be paid as rent. instead of $750 as now.

The practice has been to reserve the whole $600. out of the last quarter's payment, which is inconvenient as in these old buildings repairs are of daily occurrence, and money should be on hand with which to pay for them.

In the 7th clause the new matter repeats this arrangement,

and

and requires the executors to have an agent at Peking to superintend these repairs. This agency will avoid all possible trouble between the Minister and the Executors. During the current year, I procured Mr. John T. Seaman to appoint such an agent, and found that the scheme worked very well.

The 8th. clause is perhaps unnecessary as being a statement of the law, but as to money reserved for repairs and unexpended, it settles all questions.

The change in the 9th. clause is formal, arising out of the death of the former owner.

The time for the running of the lease has been left blank, but,

but I suggest that "four" years be inserted.

It would be economy and a step in advance to purchase the premises. The matter of existing buildings could be considered after the purchase. The history of old residences is repeated here. It is quite impossible, without enormous expenditure, to make them suitable for occupation. The floors give way incessantly, the doors continually get out of order, the walls mildew in summer. A prudent owner looking to permanent value and not mere income, would tear down the Minister's residence. The residence of the Secretary, the new house occupied by Mr. Cheshire, which

which was built by him and Mr. Young conjointly, the guest house, and perhaps the offices, are tolerable buildings. But the Minister's residence is not at all suitable to his position and, I fear, is unhealthy.

I am not, however, insisting that the Government shall build a new house for me. By residing on the Hills during the wet season of summer, fourteen miles from Peking, I hope to save the health of my family. I am at this distance able to go in as often as is necessary, and carriers convey the mail to me every day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Inclosure.
1. Draft of lease as above.

N°208. Inclosure.

Whereas the Government of the United States, by an act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1875 (Chapter 130 and 131, United States Statutes at Large, 1874-75) authorized the Secretary of State to rent, keep, and furnish suitable buildings with grounds appurtenant, at Peking, for the use of the legation in China; which said act is in the following words, to wit;

"That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized to rent, furnish, and keep suitable buildings, with grounds appurtenant, at Peking, for the use of the legation in China, at an annual cost not exceeding five thousand dollars; that the period of such lease shall be for two or more years, and with renewals, as the Secretary of State shall determine; and that the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, therefor.

And whereas the Secretary of State for the time being, to wit the Honorable Hamilton Fish in pursuance of the said act, did, on the 21st day of October A.D. 1876, execute

execute a lease for certain buildings and grounds therein described with S. Wells Williams, the owner thereof;

And whereas, the Secretary of State for the time being, to wit the Honorable William M. Evarts, in pursuance of the said Act did authorize and direct George F. Seward, Esquire, Minister at Peking, to make a new lease of the said buildings and grounds for a further period of four years;

[And whereas, the Secretary of State for the time being, to wit the Honorable Thomas F. Bayard, in pursuance of the said act did authorize and Direct Charles Denby, Esquire, Minister at Peking, to make a new lease of the said buildings and grounds for a further period of years;]

[And whereas, since the execution of the lease bearing date March 19th, 1883, the said S. Wells Williams has departed this life and the undersigned Fredrick W. Williams and Robert S. Williams are executors of the said decedent and are duly authorized by law to lease the said premises.]

Now therefore this instrument made and executed by and between

[Fredrick W. Williams and Robert S. Williams, Executors of the said S. Wells Williams deceased, parties of the first part, and the United States of America by the Honorable Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, party of the second part, witnesseth:]

1st [That the said Fredrick W. Williams and Robert S. Williams, Executors of S. Wells Williams deceased, parties of the first part, have] hereby let and rented to the party of the second part, for the use of the legation of the United States at Peking, the grounds and buildings now occupied by the said Legation, and more particularly described and delineated in a despatch addressed by the late Benjamin P. Avery, Esquire, when Minister of the United States at Peking, to the Secretary of State, dated at Peking, August 10th, 1875, and numbered 86; and the party of the second part has hereby leased and taken from the parties of the first part the said grounds and buildings, upon terms and conditions hereinafter named, as follows:

2d - [That this lease shall begin this first day of July A.D. 1887 and shall run for years ending on the day of

3rd. That the sum to be paid the parties of the first part as rental of the said property shall be Three Thousand Mexican Dollars a year, payable quarterly at the expiration of each and every quarter at Peking, and that any loss or gain by exchange shall be made a matter of account and settled in such manner as the party of the second part shall direct; [but the said quarterly payments shall be subject to a deduction each quarter of the sum of One hundred and fifty Mexican Dollars to be applied under the direction of the Minister to repairs of the buildings as specified in the 7th clause of this lease. Such quarterly payments shall therefore be in the sum of Six hundred Mexican Dollars for each quarter.]

4th That the party of the second part may make at his own expense any and all such repairs and alterations in and about the said buildings and grounds and may erect such new buildings as in the judgment of the party of the second part may appear desirable, provided that the value of the premises

shall

shall not be unfavourably affected thereby.
5th That the party of the second part shall have the option and privilege of renewing this lease upon the terms and conditions herein expressed for a further term of
years.
6th That in case the buildings hereinbefore referred to and described or any of them shall become untenantable or unfit for the purposes for which they are rented by reason of fire or any other cause than natural decay the rent thereof or a proportionate part as may be just, shall cease until such building or buildings shall have been reconstructed or repaired by the parties of the first part to the satisfaction of the party of the second part acting through its representative at Peking.
7th That the parties of the first part will make such current repairs and renovations to the buildings, walls, walks and drains as may be required by the party of the second part acting through its representative at Peking, to the extent of six hundred dollars in any one year during the period of this lease. [To enable the party of the second part to pay for such repairs the sum of One hundred and
fifty

fifty Dollars shall be retained as stated in the 3rd clause of this lease. And the parties of the first part shall designate an agent residing at Peking who shall in conjunction with the Minister designate and agree to all repairs that may be made, and whose voucher shall be sufficient proof of the necessity of such repairs and of the payment thereof.]

8th [Should the United States at any time during the existence of this lease purchase said premises the usual rule of law shall govern and the rent shall terminate at the day of purchase and the money that may be on hand for repairs for the current year shall belong to the party of the second part.]

[9th That when the parties of the first part are referred to in this instrument it shall always be understood and held to mean include and bind the said parties of the first part as hereinbefore named and their successors and assigns.]

Done and executed in triplicate, at Peking, the
A.D. 18

Fredrick W. Williams and Robert S. Williams

by their Agent and Attorney in fact.

For the Secretary of State

Minister

} Witnesses to signature

We hereby confirm all that our Attorney has done in the premises as herein stated.

Witness our hands

} Witnesses to signature

This leave approved

Secretary of State

There is it. Here

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 209.

Legation of the United States.

Peking September 21st 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Forwards Customs Gazette.

209.

Legation of the United States.
Peking September 21st 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward by this mail copies in duplicate of the Customs Gazette Statistical Series No. 2.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Copies fr. F.R. 87

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1886
RECEIVED

Ack. Nov 8
J. M.

No. 210. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 20, 1886

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

The Chung King riot. Presentation
of claim.

Mr. Everett
6

No. 210. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 20th, 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that I did not present the claim of Rev. A. A. Fulton to the Tsung-li Yamên for reasons stated in my despatch No. 206 of the 7th instant. But Mr. Gamewell of the Methodist Mission is here pressing his claim for indemnity and future protection in the matter of the Chung King riot in July last. As it is likely that

omit * *

that the English and French
gavernments will present the claims
of their people, I deemed it best
to present ours without waiting
for a formal order from you.

From the voluminous
statements before me, I have
collated the facts. I have sent
to the Yamên the communication
which is herewith enclosed, in
which the facts are stated.

It has been the general
practice to present first all the
claims of this character to the
Local authorities through the
nearest Consul. I cannot find
that any such claim has ever
been presented to the Yamên by
the Legation. If the Consul finds

that

that he is unable to effect a settlement, the next step has been to send one of the officers of the Legation personally to the proper locality to take charge of the negotiations. It is likely that some such procedure may still be necessary, because there will be questions of change of location of missionary buildings, ascertainment of damages, and future protection, which the Yamên may delegate to the local authorities. [In that event, it would be well for the Department to confer on me the authority to go myself to Chung-King or send the nearest Consul, Mr. Franklin, or a member of this Legation, and to draw on the Department

omit * *

Department for the expenses of the trip.

One reason why the questions relating to this character of cases have been relegated to the Local authorities, is that the Missionaries have been usually held [by our own Government as well as that of China] to have no right to take up permanent residence in the interior.

Omit

As they are held to be in the interior only by the suffrance of the Local authorities, it would seem that these authorities who are alike responsible for their residence and the damages that they may suffer, should take cognisance of all such cases as this.

this.

The right of missionaries to settle and remain permanently in the interior, may come into question. But whether such right exists or not is not at all material to a proper decision of the merits of the above mentioned claims.

Our treaties with China specifically guarantee to all citizens of the United States in every part of China entire immunity from every species of insult or injury whether to persons or property. If, as in the Chung King case, the missionaries have settled in the interior with the consent of the local authorities, have bought property, had the deeds stamped by

by the Magistrate, paid the fees for the transfer and the purchase price, and erected buildings, the Government of the United States would not allow them to be ejected by violence or otherwise than by due process of law.

The authorities would be estopped from raising the question of the original right of the missionaries to go into the interior.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Inclosure.

1 — Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office
No. 17. Sept. 14. 1886.

N°210. Inclosure.

Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office.

N° 17/1886. September 14. 1886.

Y. I. H and Y. L.

I am instructed by my government to bring to the attention of Y. I. H and Y. L. the subject of the late riot at Cheng King in which the United States Missionaries lost all their property, and to ask redress for the wrongs and outrages thus committed, and protection for the future.

The undoubted facts, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, are the following:-

The American Methodist Mission was established in Cheng King in 1882 - Property was purchased in the city early in 1883. Additional property for a hospital, a school and residence was purchased

in

in January 1886. This property was purchased with the full knowledge and consent of the people and the local authorities.

The names of the Society and of the foreigners representing the Society, were written in the deeds. The deeds were stamped by the Magistrate and proclamations were issued stating that the Mission intended to build.

While the buildings were being erected, the Magistrate requested that work should temporarily cease on account of the presence of a large body of Military students caused by the military examinations.

In June of this year the property was turned over to the Magistrate with the full understanding that he was to be responsible for its protection. The Missionaries then moved in the city. The location of the buildings is about three miles from Chung-King, and

this

this location was selected after many examinations of other sites without the slightest objection from any quarter.

Considerable time elapsed between the dates at which all the property was secured. There was an abundance of time for objections to the purchases or to the location, but none was made.

The Missionaries gave up a temple which they had rented for a summer residence, and lost the rent, Taels 60, upon a suggestion that their residence there was objectionable. They had a lease on this temple but they voluntarily surrendered it in order to save trouble. They then secured a place for a sanitarium across the Yangtze.

The building in both places began in March 1886, and proceeded until June 6th. The buildings when completed would have

have been ten feet from the floor line to the eaves, lower than the adjoining buildings of the "Pei shan Tang", a Chinese charitable institution.

The buildings were of stone, one story high. On Sunday June 6th. (5th. moon 5th. day) during the absence of all the gentlemen of the Mission, one lady only being present, a crowd collected at the place where the hospital and schools were located and began to create a disturbance. Mud and stones were thrown and admittance demanded. This being refused, the gate was broken down. The lady took in her hand an old unloaded gun to frighten the mob, but the gun was torn from her hand and her index finger was cut open nearly to the bone and her face was cut by a stone. The crowd then retired. The

nearest

nearest local official was notified of these occurrences but refused aid. The next day the matter was reported to the Magistrate. He made light of the affair, but said he would issue some proclamation

It clearly appears from the evidence that the Magistrate did not do his duty and took no stringent measure to check the impending riot.

At the request of the Magistrate, on June 19th. work on the buildings stopped and they were put in charge of the Magistrate. June 28th inflammatory placards were posted by the Military students calling on the people to destroy the buildings. One of these placards was sent to the Magistrate with the request that he would take proper action.

The placard designated the first day of the 6th moon (July 2d) for the destruction of the buildings.

But

But the riot commenced again the day before - July 1st, when the premises of Mr. Copp, a British subject, were attacked and plundered. Next the premises of Mr. Nicoll, of the China Inland Mission, were destroyed. Then the house of Mr. Wood of the same mission was looted, and then the premises of the Catholic Missions were destroyed.

The riot had been progressing for hours and no effort was made by the authorities to check it.

A constable came to the mission buildings with chairs, and urged all to escape. The Missionaries and their families left immediately taking nothing with them except the clothes they had on their bodies. After a great deal of trouble and danger, they reached the Yamên.

The next day the buildings in the suburbs were destroyed and after that the sanitarium across the Yangtze was burnt.

The

The riot continued until well into the afternoon of the second day.

During its progress a Chinese catholic was attacked who made resistance and several deaths resulted.

The Missionaries, including one lady who was near her confinement, were kept in the Yamen in close and disagreeable quarters fourteen days. While the Missionaries were in the Yamen, they were treated with rudeness, and insulting language was addressed to them. On the morning of July 16th, they were escorted to boats and allowed to depart.

When things got to a point when something had to be done, or the whole city might be destroyed by fire, the Taotai went out with his soldiers, the street barriers were closed, and in a short time quiet was restored.

I am compelled to change that the events above detailed disclose a willful failure on the

part

part of the local authorities to furnish aid and protection which the treaties call for. Some days before the riot, the new buildings were turned over to the Magistrate. He had abundant notice that a mob was being organized to destroy missionary property. During the progress of the riot for two days, nothing whatever was done to check it. It was only when injury seemed imminent to the city, that any resistance was made to the acts of the mob. It appears therefore that in a great city where the means of quelling the mob were abundant, when a few determined men could have checked and prevented the outrages, nothing whatever was done to that end. It appears also that military students, and it is said even soldiers, participated in these outrageous acts.

I feel therefore convinced that

that the Government of H. I. Majesty, will be ready to do full justice to there my countrymen, so that they may live in the peaceful enjoyment of their property and pursue the philanthropical work which alone has brought them to China.

I have the honor to present herewith an itemized statement of the losses incurred by the American citizens resident at Cheng King, and to request Y. I. H. and Y. E. to take such measures as may be necessary, not only for a full and satisfactory settlement of the same, but to guarantee that they shall be insured hereafter from the recurrence of similar outrages and pursue in peace at Cheng King their peaceful religious work.

I have, &c.,

(Sgd) Charles Denby.

Statement of loses of American Missionaries at Cheng Kiang

House at Tu tu Kuan	Taels	3.385.
" " Liang feng wei	"	1.100
" " Tai chia hsiang	"	7.000
" " Chin ling hsiang	"	3.000
Societys books	"	1.365
Effects of Mr. Gamewell	"	3.000
" " Mr. Lewis	"	2.500
" " Dr. Crews	"	2.500
" " Miss Wheeler	"	1.800
" " Miss Howe	"	1.400
Ready money lost	"	950
	Total Taels	28.000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No 211. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 27th, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby.

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Enclosing Duplicate Telegraph Account for August 1886.

— — —

No 211. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 27th 1886.

Honorable Thomas F Bayard.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
1/211. duplicate statement of the account
for official telegrams of this Legation
for the month of August 1886.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

Aug 17th 1886.

Telegram.

Bayard, Washington,

Concurrently, Kerduff
Lenor, Poren. exhibiting.
supporus. tilcomb. Ciliary.
boastful. boswell. smuggles.
offended imposing. malicedgerton

Derby

Govt of China informs
me it will prohibit
emigration to the U. S.
British Government asked
to await stringent action
Hongkong. The mail brings
full details.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 212. Answ.d 29th Nov. '86
Draft of F.R.M.

26

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
NOV 18 1886

Peking Sept. 29th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Correspondence with Tsung-li Yamen relative to Chungking riots

Synopsis.

Yamen has directed Local Authorities to investigate the riot and will report further. Minister denies that the American buildings were in improper locality. Suggests proviso to pending Indemnity Bill.

Two enclosures.

No 212.

Legation of the United States.
Peking Sept. 29th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose herewith a translation
of the reply of the Tsung-li
Yamên to my communication
of Sept. 14th relating to the
Chungking riot and my
answer to their reply.

The Yamên set
out a report from the
Governor General wherein
he

he asserts that the buildings of the American Missionaries interfered with the feng shui and excited the people.

The Yamen observes that in the eastern part of Szechuan the Chinese and the native converts have gotten on badly together that the present affair was a surprise, that the local authorities desired but were unable to afford protection and that in view of the events which transpire in western countries may charge that the conduct of the authorities showed wilful neglect of duty is too severe.

The Yamen states that an

Imperial

Imperial decree has already been issued to investigate the matter and do justice.

In my answer to this communication I combat the idea that the riot originated because the American missionaries had built in an improper place. I also by quoting from the proclamations of the Local Magistrate that they had not interfered with the feng shui and that this charge against them is an after thought. And I express the hope that in both countries these difficulties are temporary. [Under your instructions I avoid any discussion] omit * *

Omit | discussion of the outrage question. . . . .)

It will be seen from the general tone of the communication of the Yamen that it is couched in phraseology which is very non-committal. There is no distinct intimation that damages will be paid.

Omit this if this has been published already

Would it not be well in view of the unsettled condition of the question of paying damages for wrongs done to Americans in China that a proviso be attached to the Indemnity Bill now pending in the House to the effect that the amount named shall not be paid

Omit * * *

to

to the Chinese authorities the sufferers in Chungking and Kwai Ping are compensated?

For the present the Yamên has declined to issue passports to foreigners to visit Chungking on the plea that it would be dangerous. I have not acquiesced in this determination so far as commercial travellers are concerned but am insisting that passports be issued.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures

1. Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby
   No 16 Sept 23rd 1886
2. Mr. Denby to Tsungli Yamên
   No 19 Sept 29th 1886

Enclosure 1 in 212. Copy.

Translation.

No. 16/1886.

The Tsung-li Yamên to
Mr Denby.
Peking, Sept. 23rd 1886.

Your Excellency:

Upon the
11th of September the Prince
and Ministers had the honor
to receive Your Excellency's
communication, in relation
to the loss of property
belonging to the American
Missionaries at Chungking,
wherein you asked for redress
for the same and requested
that measures be taken as
may be necessary for their
protection as well as prevent
the occurrence of similar
outrages in future, etc etc etc.

With reference to this
case the Actg Governor-
General of Szechuan, Yu,
presented

presented a report bearing upon it some time ago, as follows -

The English and American Missionaries acquired property and erected buildings thereon in the Pa District. This interfered with the feng shui and was not in harmony with the public feeling. In consequence a large concourse of persons passed to and from the place. It was observed that a foreign lady was carrying a gun for the purpose of frightening the people which act incurred their displeasure and lead to a disturbance between them. Afterwards the crowd disappeared. This was at the time of the military examinations and the local authorities fearing

evil

but trouble would likely follow admonished the missionaries to temporarily suspend work.

Unexpectedly the people (assembled together) in great numbers. This produced a grave condition of affairs which afterwards assumed such an excessively excited aspect as to render it difficult for the local authorities to suppress (the temper of the crowd) and the buildings and houses of the foreigners were destroyed. Fortunately the missionaries were all protected and not injured. At present prompt measures are being taken to investigate and take action in the premises.

The Prince and Ministers would observe that it appears

that

that in the eastern part
of the province of Szechuan
(Chuan Tung) the temper
and general feeling of the
people are passionate
and impetuous and hitherto
the Chinese and native
Converts have not lived
together harmoniously. The
present affair, however, was
a surprise and assumed
an aspect as though the
country was in a state of
rebellion. While the local
authorities were desirous
of according protection (to
the missionary properly)
they found that they were
powerless to do so. This stat.
of affairs happens rather too
often in western countries
and Your Excellency's
observation in regard to a
"willful failure on the part
"of the local authorities to

finish

furnish aid and protection (to the missionaries) which the treaties call for" seems to the Prince and Ministers as a needlessly severe criticism.

An Imperial Decree has already been issued from the Throne instructing the Governor-General of Szechuan to carefully and minutely investigate the case and to deal with it in accordance with justice and equity and as a matter of course that officer will surely understand all the circumstances attending it and render satisfactory aid. When the Governor General's report has been received the Prince and Minister will again address Your Excellency.

A necessary communication in reply etc etc

Copy

Enclosure No. 2 in 212

No. 19/1886.

Mr Denby to the
Tsungli Yamên.
September 29th 1886.

Your Imperial Highness
and Your Excellencies:

Upon the 23rd Sept.
instant I had the honor to
receive the reply of Your
Imperial Highness and Your
Excellencies to my communica-
tion touching the loss of
property of the citizens of the
United States at Chungking,
wherein Your Imperial Highness
and Your Excellencies gave
a copy of the report of the
Acting Governor General
concerning the alleged cause
of the riot, together with a
statement that an Imperial
decree has issued from the

Throne

Home instructing the
Governor General to investigate
the case and to deal with
it in accordance with justice
and equity.

I return thanks for
the assurances given in
your communication and
for the general tone of
justice which pervades it.
But you will pursuit me
to remark that in my
opinion too much stress is
laid upon the idea that
Americans had erected
buildings in improper
places.

I have before me a
copy of the Magistrates
reply to certain petitioners
before the riot as well as
copies of proclamations
issued by that officer after
the riot. From the former
(issued some days before)

I

I make the following extracts:

"His thing of the
"Americans purchasing
"and buildingsisin
"accordance with the
"treaties. When the work
"was begun I went
"myself to investigate
"things. They had
"not disturbed a
"single stone or in
"any way injured
"the geomantic influence
"of the place. This is
"sufficient witness
"that they understood
"things"..... "It
"was until after the
"sale to object is not
"equitable"..... .....
"If there were indeed
"any injury from
"building in these
"places I, the local
"Magistrate would

long

"long ago have
"investigated it and
"forbidden them."
In a proclamation issued
by the Magistrate dated
July 2nd he says:
"These foreigners are
"building houses in
"accordance with
"permission given in
"the Treaties."
After the riot this same
Magistrate in another proclamation,
dated the 3rd of July, uses
the following language:
"It (the trouble) arose
"because the Americans
"at O Kziang-Ching
"Liang-Jeng-Ya and
"Tsung-Shu Pai - three
"places were building
"houses and usurping
"important places
"controlling the feng
"shui."

Here

these utterances are entirely contradictory and look to me as if an effort were made to throw the blame of the riot on the Americans which is not in accordance with just conduct. As Your Imperial Highness and Your Excellencies pertinently remark sudden riots will occur in all countries. They are a part of the labor troubles that have notably in recent months prevailed in many countries. I believe that this condition of things is temporary and I have the highest confidence that the wisdom and love of justice which — so eminently belong to Your Imperial Highness and Your Excellencies will find a remedy for such lamentable occurrences.

In

in China as I believe that my Government will in the United States.

Your Imperial Highness and Your Excellencies ascribe the riot at Chungking partly to jealousy between the Chinese and native converts. Such jealousy can hardly exist against native converts to any of the religious creeds represented by Americans as such converts are probably not numerous enough to attract attention.

I have the honor to be etc etc etc

(signed) Charles Denby.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

W Evarts
19

No. 213.

Legation of the United States

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by no. & file
NOV 18 1886

Peking Sept 29th 1886.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Obstructions in Canton River.

No. 213.

Legation of the United States.
Peking Sept. 29th. 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 90 relating to the obstructions in Canton River. I am sorry to be compelled to report that so far, the efforts of the British Minister and myself have been unavailing. The Viceroy has increased the

the obstructions by dumping more stone in the channel. I will avail myself of the historical events so appositely cited by you in the course of further argument.

An effort will be made this winter to secure united action of the part of the Diplomatic Body for the complete removal of these obstructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

16

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 211.

Legation of the United States

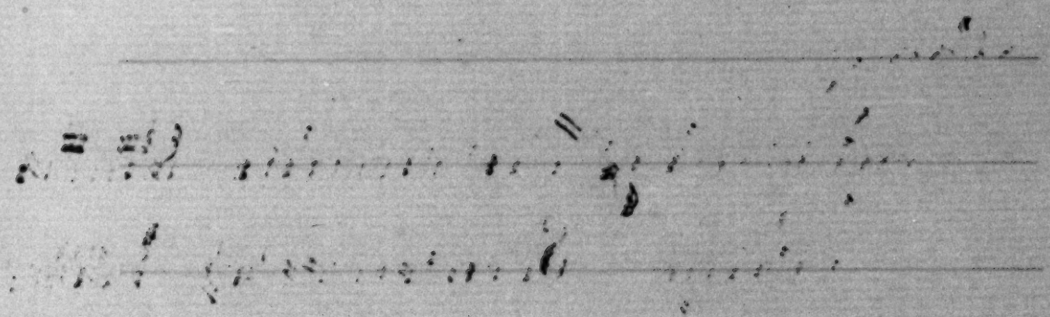
Peking September 29th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Death of Mr. Wm. Hunter.



No. 214.

Legation of the United States.
Peking September 29th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the 26th July announcing the death of Mr. Wm Hunter Second Assistant Secretary of State and will comply with the directions to show respect to his memory.

Now all that I know

know or have heard of this distinguished man he has never failed to do his duty.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 215.

Legation of the United States.
Peking Sept 29th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Acknowledging receipt of
dispatches exept 6 & 7.

No. 215.

Legation of the United States.
Peking Sept. 29th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches numbered 88 to 94 inclusive, and circular of the 26th July last.

In this connection I beg to state that dispatch No. 62 has never been received and request that a copy be supplied.

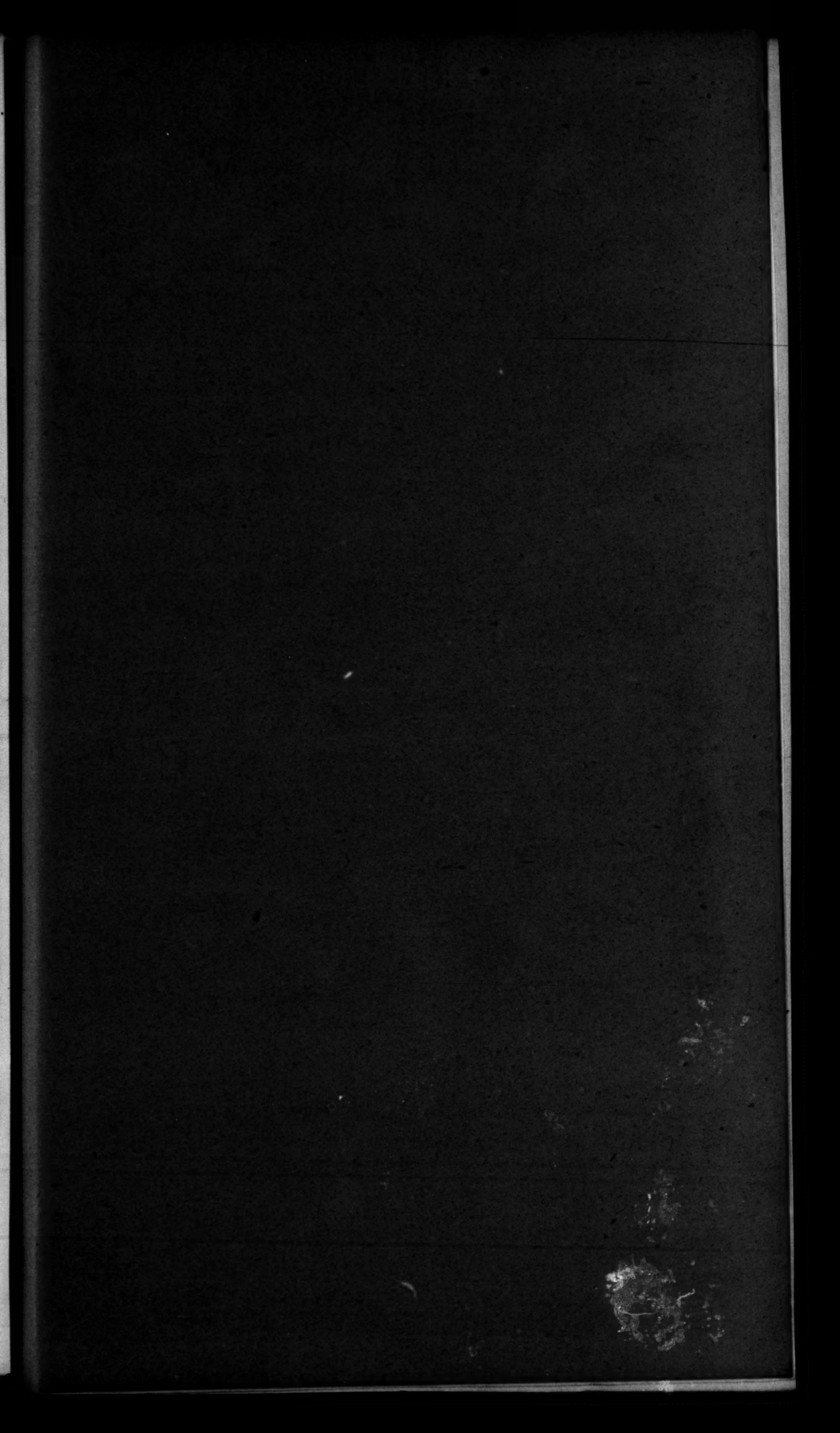
I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby



Separate. One enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 1st, 1886.

Mr. F. D. Bleecker.

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Transmitting Salary account for 3d Quarter 1886.

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 1st, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose, a statement of my salary account for the Quarter ended September 30th ultimo.

1/—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
J. B. Cheshire.

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No 216. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 1st, 1886.

Hon. Charles Denby,
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Enclosing Salary Account
for 3d Quarter 1886.

— .. —

No 216. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 1st, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington,

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose a statement of my account for salary for the Quarter ending the 30th of September ultimo.

1/216.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No 217. Mr Denby

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 1st, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Enclosing Statement

of Rent Account

for 3d Quarter, 1886.

No 217. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 1st, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
a statement of the Rent account
1/217 of this Legation for the Quarter
Ending September 30th, 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 23

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 2d, 1886.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Salary account for quarter ending
September 30. 1886.

C

/ One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 2d. 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith my account for salary for the quarter ending September 30th. 1886. 1.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill
Secretary of Legation.

Inclosure.
1 – Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

Sep. Mr Everit
W.K. 23

Legation of the United States.
Peking Oct 6th 1886.

Charles Denby Jr to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Salary account

5

One enclosure.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 6th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:

1/ I have the honor to enclose herewith statement of my salary account for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, against which I have drawn my draft on Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co London in the usual way.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Second Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 218. Two Enclosures Sherritt 3 Dec

D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Dec 4th
Cutler
DEC 1 1886

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 6th, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Boxer Indemnity Bill.

Synopsis

Enclosing correspondence with Foreign Office. Mr. Denby states that it is the desire of the President, if that the bill shall become a law,

— -- —

No. 218. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 6th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

In continuation of the subject of the Rockspring Indemnity Bill, which was presented to me in the communication I received from the Foreign Office on the 29th of August last a copy of which I transmitted to the Department in my No 202 of date the 2d of September, ultimo, I now have the honor to present for your consideration a copy of an informal
218. note from the Tsungli Yamên, dated the 3d instant, wherein the Ministers refer to the dilatory action of the Representatives in Congress to adopt legislative measures on the bill and they express the hope that a speedy settlement of the case-

which

which has been pending for a long time, may be effected as soon as Congress convenes in December next, &c.

In my reply, which is also of an informal nature, I have avoided entering into any discussion of the merits of the bill, but simply express to the Foreign Office, that I know it to be the desire of the Executive branch of our Government, that the bill shall become a law and fully executed according to its terms.

2/218

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby. October 3d. 1886

do 2. Mr. Denby to Tsungli Yamen. October 5th. 1886.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosed.

The Tsungli Yamên.

to

Mr. Denby.

Peking October 3rd 1886.

Your Excellency:—

In the matter of the Rockspring case, on the 29th of August last the Yamên addressed Your Excellency a communication requesting you to be good enough to send a telegram to the Secretary of State, asking that speedy action be taken to effect a settlement thereof, but up to the present time the Minister has not received any reply from your Government.

The Yamên have now received a note from Her Excellency Chang, Chinese Minister at Washington, who writes as follows:—

"With regard to this case on the 3rd of June the Secretary of State ...

Senate of the United States,
passed a bill providing
for the payment of an indemnity,
but as the members of the
lower house were slow
and delatory in taking
legislative action in the
premises the minister on
several occasions made
inquiry of the Secretary of
State and urged the passage
of the bill. The Secretary
of State always replied
that Congress would
necessarily pass the bill
before adjournment. On
the 4th of August, Congress
Congress adjourned and
the bill is still dragging
on without any legislative
action having been taken

to

to make it a law."

Now it appears that since the Secretary of State first gave assurances that the bill would pass Congress, how is it that afterwards it is again put off and neglected? (for want of legislative action)

If the bill is to be neglected and laid aside at pleasure, it will cause an inimating feeling of indignation and wrongs among the Chinese mercantile class, as will as lead to a good deal of unfavorable comment on the part of foreign Governments; and the Ministers are of the opinion that there are matters which the Government of the United States would on no account have transpire.

As Your Excellency shenishs the principle of justice and Equity, and being thoroughly conversant with the laws and Statutes, you will also kindly regard, the action of Congress, as not being proper.

The

The question has been discussed for a
longtime and still nothing has been
accomplished so far as the actual
settlement of the case is concerned;
and this certainly shows a disregard
of Exemplifying the principle of sincere
and honest treatment toward others.

Although Congress has adjourned,
the House will again convene in December
next, and the Ministers would beg
Your Excellency, having in mind
the good relations of the two Countries,
to urge, at an early day, upon the Secretary
of State the question of effecting a speedy
settlement of the case, and that
any further delay may be avoided, to
the end that the minds of the people
may be conciliated and thus manifest
good faith. This is the ardent wish of the
Ministers of the Garantee.

Card with Compliments of Ministers.

Informal. Enclosure 2.

Mr. Denby,
to the
Hsing Li Yamên.

Peking, October 5th, 1886.

Your Excellencies:—

The Minister of the United States has had the honor to receive Your Excellencies communication relating to the bill now pending in the House of Representatives of the United States to pay an indemnity to the Rockspring sufferers.

I will take pleasure in transmitting a copy of this communication to the Secretary of State, who will no doubt lay it before the House of Representatives for its consideration.

I know it to be the sincere desire of the President and Secretary of State that the said bill shall become a law, and shall be fully executed according to its

its terms. In our form of Government the Legislative Branch is entirely independent of the Executive. What cause produced this delay in the Enactment of a measure which has been approved and Endorsed by the President, Secretary of State and myself and passed by the Senate, I am unable to say.

From what I know of the members of the lower House of Congress, I am confident that the delay did not arise from any cause that is hostile to China and the Chinese. There is absolutely no feeling in the United States against the Chinese Except in certain localities in the West. Everywhere else in that large country, the Chinese Scan the good will of the people and are in the secure enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Treaties.

In regard to your Communication

of

of the 29th of August last, the subject-matter therein stated I communicated to the Secretary of State as requested, but have not as yet received any reply from Washington.

I have the honor &c,

(signed) Charles Lucy.

Papers ordered to be printed 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED

No. 219.

acted Dec 1. 1886

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 6th 1886.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Subscription to newspapers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 219.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 6th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that you will be so kind as to direct that the Weekly New York Herald and the Weekly Washington Post be sent to this Legation during the current year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Returns 2 vouchers for Signature

Sent to Mr [illegible] for 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED

No 220 One Enclosure.

Called & vouchers sent for signature Dec 18 '86 D Cuisler

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 8th, 1886.

Mr. Charles Denby.

to the

Secretary of State

Washington.

Enclosing statement of Contingent Expenses for 3d Quarter 1886.

No 220. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 8th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
1/220. a statement of the account for Contingent
Expenses of this Legation for the
Quarter ended the 30th of September,
1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

Mr Everett
27

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 221. Recd 27 Nov 86

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 9th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

A discussion of the rights of the Missionaries of the United States in China.

No. 221.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 9th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Owing to the notoriety of the two recent cases of riots in which missionary property has been destroyed in China the time seems opportune for some discussion of the rights of missionaries in China.

This discussion runs through the archives of this

this Legation occuring now and again. My observations will not be new to the Department but may, possibly, serve some good purpose if brought to the knowledge of missionary organizations in the United States. In their preparation I recognize my obligations to my predecessors generally, and particularly to Governor Low, who exhaustively discussed some of the questions sixteen years ago.

The treaties with China which provide for the toleration of the Christian religion with the Great Powers,

Russia

Russia, the United States
Great Britain and France,
were concluded in 1858. The
Russian and French treaties
went farther than the others
in this, that they contained
provisions that the missionaries
of those countries might travel
in the interior on passports.
In the other treaties the
missionaries were allowed
the same privileges as
merchants who were confined
to the open ports. In those
ports they might purchase
land and erect houses.

After the occupation
of Peking by the French and
English in 1860, a new

Clause

clause, the celebrated 6th clause, was inserted in the Chinese text of the French treaty. The last sentence is this:

"It is in addition "permitted to French "missionaries to rent and "purchase land in all "the provinces and to "erect buildings thereon "at pleasure."

No such words are contained in the French text. There are no similar words, no language which, by any construction, can be said to have been made the basis of the actual

translation

translation from French to Chinese.

Our own missionaries have often cited this clause to me, and Mr. John Russell Young in 1885, in one of his despatches, cites it as being some sort of a basis for the right to go into the interior. But my predecessors have very generally construed this clause differently. They have, almost universally, held that even if the Chinese text is authoritative it must apply to rights which existed before it was adopted, thereby restoring to the

French

French the right to return to the localities which they formerly occupied but conferring no new rights.

The English Government distinctly adopted this construction and declined in any event to avail itself of the right to adopt this clause under the favored nation clause, even if the right existed.

It has never been definitely known how the clause, touching which the French text is absolutely silent, became a part of the Chinese text. [It would be wrong to repeat here the alleged

Omit

Omit

alleged means by which it was done, as injustice might be done.

It must be remarked also that the 3rd Article of the French treaty of 1858 provides that the French text shall govern in defining the true meaning of the treaty. This rule, therefore, does away with the alleged Chinese text.

It must be assumed, therefore, as the construction placed by all the nationalities on the treaty in question, that the right to settle at will in the interior does not exist. But, for fear of misapprehension

misapprehension, let it
also be distinctly said
that the treaties guarantee
peace and protection to
foreigners who are lawfully
anywhere in China. It
follows that, if the zeal
of missionaries leads them
to locate in the interior
and if the local authorities
consent to such location,
allow them to buy land
and erect buildings, the
United States would not
submit to their being
ejected by violence or
without due process of law.

There is an element
affecting the right of foreigners

to

to locate in the interior to which proper consideration has been rarely given. It is the effect of the extraterritorial jurisdiction which is claimed and exercised with the utmost strictness by the foreign powers. It is frequently said that the Chinese have in the United States much greater rights and privileges than the Americans have in China. Looked at in the general this is true. The Chinese in the United States may, when once he has lawfully landed, take up his residence at

pleasure

pleasure in any one of
the thirty-eight States and
eight Territories. Possibly in
some of the States, and,
perhaps, all the Territories,
under late legislation, he
can not become the owner
of land in fee. But with
this exception he enjoys all
the rights of the native born
citizen, except the right of
participating in the govern-
ment of the country by
voting. And he has none
of the ordinary liabilities
which accompany citizenship.
He cannot be compelled to
serve on juries, or in the
militia, or be conscripted in
the

the army. He enjoys all the privileges of residence without any burdens upon him either to his own country or to that of his residence. He may engage in all species of business on the same terms as a citizen. It would seem at the first blush that he has greatly the advantage of the American in China, who is restricted to the selection of a residence in the open ports, is not allowed to engage in any manufacturing enterprises and can not travel anywhere without a passport. It is

held

held that the passport when granted is confined in its use to the territory described in it.

But the foreigner has one very remarkable advantage which is far reaching in its effects. The foreigner in China is amenable only to his own laws as far as mode of trial extends and measure of punishment. He can be tried by his own Consul only and by no other tribunal. He is thus protected from the imposition of the severe and barbarous penalties such as the Ling-

Chih

Chih, or death by the slow process, torturing, caneboring and bastinading, which are daily inflicted on the Chinese by their own courts. For debt or crime he must be proceeded against according to the laws of his own nationality.

This concession of extentorial jurisdiction necessarily restricts the area of its exercise. If the foreigner is amenable to no court but his own there should be a convenient forum in which he might be tried. Foreigners are by no means perfect in their conduct

conduct in China any more
than they are at home. It
is evidently impracticable
to create such a tribunal
at every locality in China.
The only other remedy is
to restrict foreigners in
their residence to such
localities as may furnish
the necessary tribunals. Besides
this system is an anomaly,
and in its tendencies is
directly destructive of the
influence and power of the
nation which submits to it.
It is on principle only
defensible because it is a
necessary part of self-defence,
a doctrine which is the
supreme

omit
* * *

supreme law of civilized communities:

But the Chinese are becoming day by day more jealous of its exercise. Japan, to avoid its effect, is about to adopt a code in accordance with the codes of western countries. She will then, perhaps successfully, appeal to the world to renounce the extraterritorial claims in her borders.

If all foreign powers all over this vast empire exercised practically the extraterritorial jurisdiction, and if, by reason of the location of many foreigners all over the

over the empire its exercise became a common and usual matter, plainly the authority of the Chinese Government would be seriously shaken. No nation can be expected to surrender willingly its inherent power over all the people residing in its territory.

It is further to be observed that there are many foreigners now residing in China who are to all intents permanent residents. They retain their distinctive national character because it is advantageous to them in many ways. But for the

the protection assured by their own governments they render no equivalent and they are beyond the pale of liability to China. They escape the burdens of society and the obligations of citizenship to any and all governments. I do not make this suggestion with any purpose of criticising unfavorably this relation, and I do not recommend any modification of this condition as far as China is concerned. It is, perhaps an anomaly in international relations that a citizen of the United States can deliberately take up his

permanent

permanent residence abroad and retain all the rights of citizenship in his old home and escape all its obligations. But in semi-civilized countries, at least, there seems no remedy for these inconsistencies.

If there were correlative naturalization laws prevailing in all countries some solution might be had. But there is no solution as far as China is concerned which occurs to me. As the United States has deliberately denied citizenship to the Chinese, while allowing them residence, she, at least, can not raise this question.

¶ The foreign powers make no difference in China between the treatment of missionaries and any or all other classes. The missionary is simply a citizen and the sacred character of his object and purpose does not enter into the question of the determination of his rights.

It is impossible for men to shut their eyes to the peculiar employments of their fellows, and as in Christian communities a large amount of sympathy is accorded to those persons who have exiled themselves to do "God's work" and not man's, it is probable that

that a consideration of the religious and charitable character of missionary work might form the basis of some solution of the right of the missionary to go into the interior. Practically these considerations do enter into the treatment of the missionaries. No manufacturer or merchant would be allowed to settle in Kalgan or other Kalgan points in the interior where there are flourishing missionary stations. If any distinction, therefore, between missionaries and other classes of citizens were possible under the laws and

Constitution

Constitution of the United States, the vexed question of residence in the interior might be solved. The first element in such broad recognition of the duties, obligations and purposes of the missionaries would be the impression on the minds of the Chinese of the fact that there is no purpose in their coming to China save the honest open one of the spread of religious principle and the practice of pure charity. It should be mentioned incidentally that there are twenty-three great hospitals now in operation

under

under the missionaries in China. Neither foreigner nor Chinese disputes the patent fact of the great good which they accomplish. But the observer in China must recognize that there is great mistrust of the missionaries. To say, as is usually said, that this mistrust is confined to the Literati and Gentry and does not extend to the common people does not alter the fact. These two classes control all others.

That the religious representatives in China of all sects have furnished, of late years, at least, no cause

cause for this sentiment. I believe is true. I tried to be charged that the Catholics assumed some temporal power but I have seen no proof of any tendency in that direction. The Catholics number, probably, 1200000 adherents and in late years they have done very little proselyting, but have confined their labors to the spiritual needs of Catholic families. The natural increase has made them powerful and numerous.

Here then is the long, slow, tedious work before the missionary - to convince the Chinese by his conduct that

he

he has no object to accomplish but their own welfare, to remove prejudice and to win confidence. ...

The means are apparent and have been used by missionary laborers with rare abilities, courage and industry. They are to educate the young and heal the sick. This great country, owing to its peculiar language, its dense population, its ancient conservatism, moves slowly. But when we realize that mission work under favorable auspices only commenced after the treaty of 1858 and the occupation

of

of Peking by the English and French in 1860, and when we see what has been accomplished in twenty six years, we must admit that great progress has been made, and we must look hopefully to the employment of missionary agencies in the future.

I think no one will deny the beneficent effect of mission work in Japan in civilizing that country and educating the people. Why, then, should some praise not be accorded to missionaries in China for the immense work in the same line that they

they have done?

I offer no observation on the religious side of this work. It does not come within the purview of the diplomatic agent to discuss the spiritual nature of this labor. If an American Buddhist or Mahometan or Jew were to come to China to pursue the work of preaching his doctrines he would undoubtedly receive at the hands of his country's representatives the same protection that is vouchsafed to the Christian. It may be asked what has diplomacy to do with a question which

is

is so largely confined to the spread of religious doctrine. The answer is that the diplomatic agent recognizes that the complete civilization of a barbarous or semi-civilized people means the increase of trade and commerce with the rest of the world. If there were but one civilized nation and all the rest of the world were barbarous where could be the market for the products and manufactures of this one country? Any line of conduct which throws open new continents to intercourse with the great producing and creating

Countries

countries is beneficial to them. Here in China it can not be denied that the educational labors of the missionaries, the preparation and publication of innumerable books, the introduction of new medicines and inventions in surgery have all tended to civilize the natives. Civilization means commerce, trade, a market for manufactured articles.

It is idle to enquire whether war would have produced the same results or the merchant alone would have done as much. The ardent zeal, the supreme self-

self-denial, the utter self-sacrifice that characterize missionaries are not found in the votaries of commerce.

Diplomacy finding the representatives of the various nationalities here steps in to supplement their labor. It has its field of education no less pertinent than theirs. It educates the diplomatists of the country. It teaches international laws. It insures protection to all honest labor. Its efforts are not directed to the aggrandizement of individuals, but to the promotion of the general welfare of the various nations.

In

In some cases, as luxuriously in our own country, it antagonizes baleful commercial enterprise like the opium traffic. And here again missionaries by their influence aid the efforts of diplomacy. Diplomacy makes both the merchant and the missionary secure.

In my trip over China I visited every mission school and hospital and made the acquaintance of every missionary. I am persuaded that their work is being pushed with diligence and intelligence. I demand of them the exercise of prudence and

and forbearance. I demand that they shall insist on no doubtful rights - that their zeal shall not outrun their discretion. Their warrant to preach the Gospel to all nations must be construed with the caution which enjoins obedience to the powers that be. If they remain in the fair scope of their exalted employment this Legation will always be found in sympathy with their just rights.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

No. 222.

Legation of the United States.

Peking Oct. 9th 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
NOV 24 1886

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Proposed International Exhibition at Shanghai.

Synopsis.

Foreign merchants at Shanghai propose to have an International Exhibition in 1888. Chinese merchants in accord with the project. Legation requested to use influence to obtain support of Chinese Govt.

No. 222.

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 9th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 17th of July last the mercantile community at Shanghai held a meeting to discuss the subject of holding an International Exhibition at Shanghai during the year 1888.

The meeting was attended

attended by all the leading business men, and a resolution was unanimously passed "That an International "Exhibition shall be held at "Shanghai during the year "1888, and that the Chinese "Government shall be "invited to cooperate in this "enterprise."

A Working Committee with Sub-Committees of the different nationalities were elected at a later date.

The Governor-General, Li Hung Chang, it was stated at several of the meetings of the originators of this scheme, has promised

to

to do everything in his power to further their plans and had asked if a Chinese Committee had been appointed. The Chinese merchants who had been consulted had also shown themselves much pleased with the project.

The Executive Committee requested the cooperation of the Shanghai Consular Corps, but, the Dean being of opinion that it would be better for the delegates of each nationality to interest their respective Consuls and request them to address their Ministers at Peking, our Consul-

Consul-General was
written to on the subject
and asked "to do everything
"in his power to promote
"this scheme, which we
"believe will, if carried out,
"be of incalculable advantage
"to foreign commerce with
"China."

Consul-General Kennedy
has now requested this
Legation to use its influence
with the Chinese Government
to obtain their sanction to
the scheme. A similar
request has been forwarded
me from the Consul-General
of Sweden and Norway, the
interests of which country

are

are entrusted to this Legation.

I have not yet submitted the question to the Tsung-li Yamên, as it appears desirable for the Foreign Representatives to consult together on the advisability of such a scheme and the possibility of carrying it out. I have also reason to believe that several of my colleagues are strongly opposed to the project.

I will inform you at an early date of the Chinese Government's disposition in this matter and I beg leave to enquire the views of

of the Government of the United States in case the project is put in execution.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

File

Mr Everett
23

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 223.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 11th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Acknowledges receipt dispatches.

No. 223.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 11th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos 95 to 100 inclusive and of Department circular of the 6th Aug. 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 224.

Mr Everett
24

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Explanation satisfactory
Rule will not apply in
such cases
NOV 24 1886

Peking October 11th 1886.

Acknd Nov 29

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Difficulty of securing triplicate newspaper clippings

No. 224.

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 11th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

In reply to the observation which the Department has had frequent occasion to make calling the attention of this Legation to Sec. 76 Pg. 17 of Printed Instructions which requires that newspaper clippings sent as enclosures in dispatches shall be

in

in triplicate, I have the
honor to state that it is
at all times difficult and
often impossible to procure
more than one copy, within
a reasonable time, of the
paper from which such
clippings are made. There are
no foreign papers printed
in Peking. The extracts
which this Legation from
time to time submits to the
Department are cut from
Shanghai papers which are
delivered in Peking by
mail from eight to ten
or twelve days after
publication. They are only
sent up to regular subscribers
whose

whose numbers are very limited, and extra copies can only be had in Shanghai. To wait to obtain duplicates of clippings which it is desirable to forward to the Department would in many cases involve a delay of fifteen or more days in the mailing of the dispatch.

Some means will, however, be adopted, if practicable, to forward in future two copies of printed enclosures, and three where possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 225. File Dft One enclosure.

Mr Everett 24

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Approved aaa.
NOV 23 1886

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 12th, 1886.

Dft for $36.20 paid by
Disbursing Clerk, Dept of State.
3. December, 1886.

Wm. Charles Denby.

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Transmitting supplemental account for expenses incurred on tour of inspection at treaty ports in China.

No 225 one enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 12th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day drawn upon you for the amount of $36.20 to balance the supplemental account which I have rendered against the Government for certain expenses incurred by me on my recent tour of inspection attached hereto with.

The voucher for $23.21, marked A, for passage money for Mr. Chesham and myself from Shinkiang to Shanghai, was only rendered to me a short time since. When I left Shinkiang I understood that

Her

the Manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, had granted us a free ticket to Shanghai, but it appears that this was not his intention. Had I received this intimation when I left Chinkiang the amount would have been included in my account of July 31st ultimo.

I may also explain that the account of $12.89 as per voucher B was inadvertently omitted in my former account.

I trust the account here rendered will meet with your approval and my draft duly honored upon presentation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
Charles Denby

Enclosure
Supplemental Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 226.

Mr Lovett

Legation of the United States. 24

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
acks & efforts
connected to
NOV 23 1886

Peking October 13th 1886.

No. 29 86 trade ✓

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Franco-Chinese Commercial Convention

Synopsis

The Kwan Chamber of Commerce protests against the recent convention as not granting rights mutually and for prohibiting to Frenchmen the salt and opium trade

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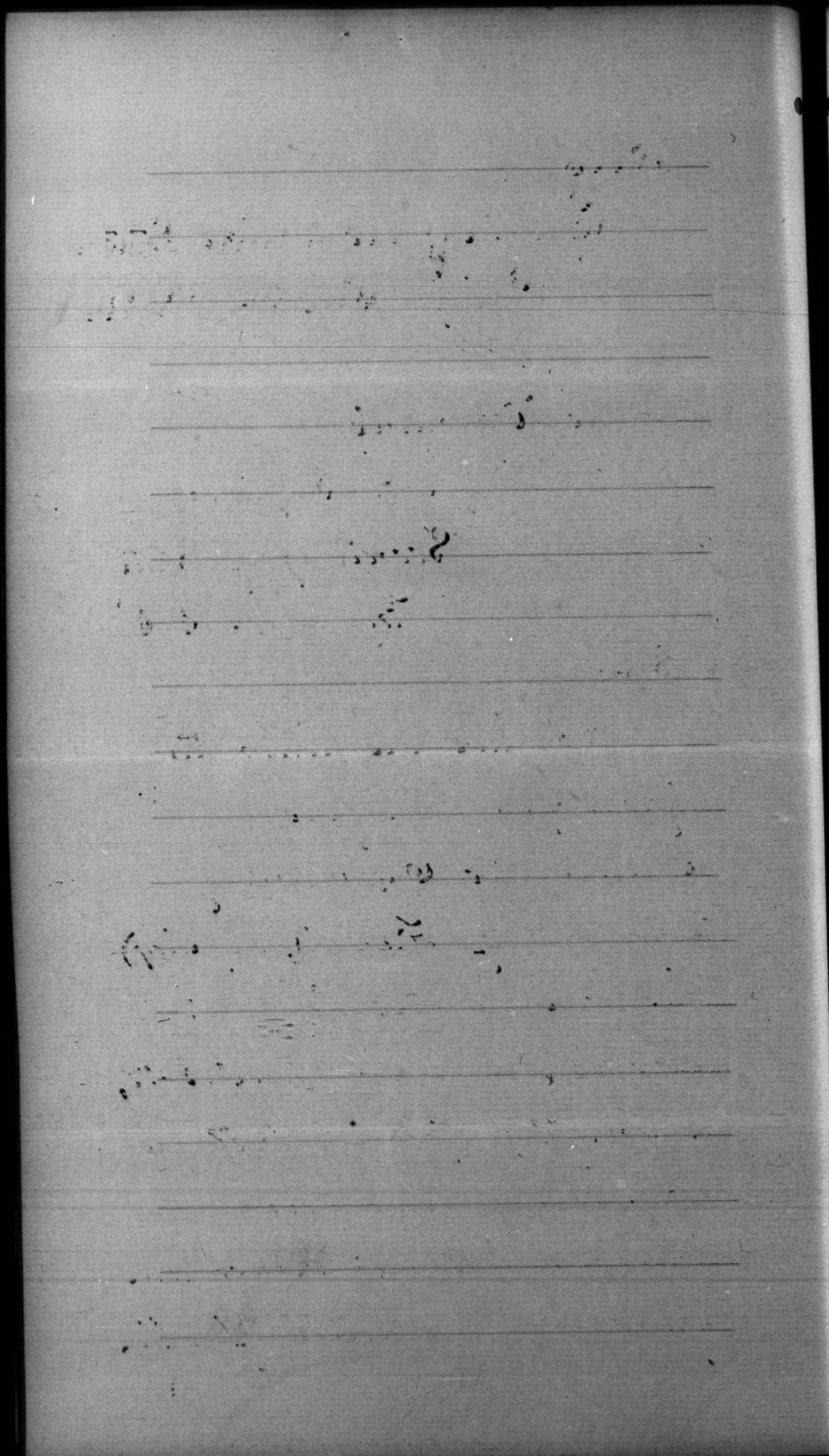


No. 226.

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 13th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Consultative Chamber of Commerce of Hanoi (Tonking) has sent to the Resident General, Monsieur Paul Bert, a formal protest against the commercial convention concluded between France and China, a translation of which

I

I had the honor to forward to the Department in my dispatch No. 137 of the 26th May last, and begs him to transmit it to the home government.

The objections to articles II and III are that rights are thereby granted the Chinese which are not conceded in a like degree to the French. Article VI is not sufficiently clear as to the right of Frenchmen to transport their goods from one Chinese market to another, without extra duties, if the packages are intact and the Customs seals unbroken.

The

The protest, however, is mainly directed against Articles XIV and XV, by which the French are debarred from engaging in the salt and opium trade with China. Attention is called to the great demand for salt in China, which will necessarily create a large contraband trade across the frontier and will lead to constant conflicts and diplomatic complications, which will be an incessant menace to the security of the country.

Particularly the Chamber draws the Resident's attention to the clause authorizing

authorizing a modification of the treaty whenever some other country makes a convention with China. It allows France to demand liberty to deal in opium and salt as soon as a similar permission has been granted to England for Burmah, but, during the years which these negotiations will consume, England will have time to organize for its producers a route and relations which will be forever denied to France.

The Chamber declares in conclusion that it would be much better to remain in the

the status quo ante, than to enforce a convention so damaging to the interests of the Franco-Anglican commerce.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 227. Ansd 1 Dec 86 H.S.L.

Legation of the United States. Unbound 24

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
NOV 23 1886

Peking October 11th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Department of State

Subject
Diplomatic agents and private mercantile interests

No. 227.

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 11th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

You have no doubt noticed that considerable discussion is now being had in the English and Chinese papers as to the duty of diplomatic agents in pushing the private interests of merchants of the various nationalities.

I mention this

subject

subject because some of these articles, notably in the Shanghai papers, contain covert charges that, while the British diplomatic agent declines to assist his countrymen in pushing their private interests, the agents of other nationalities are very active and persistent in this regard. Sometimes the offending nationalities are named.

I desire to say that no just criticism of that kind can be applied to this Legation. While I have undertaken to foster general American interests,

I have not undertaken to secure contracts or jobs for any American. I have never uttered or written one word to the members of the Tsung-li Yamen or Li Hung Chang or any other official to secure a contract for any person. When requested so to do I have unofficially forwarded communications received from firms in the United States to their destination, but I have in no case, directly or indirectly, sought to secure contracts or make sales for any person or corporation.

I did on one occasion undertake to counteract an

an invidious criticism that had, as I understood, been made by one of my colleagues on American interests. But the Yamen promptly denied that such criticism had been made, and stated that the Prince and Ministers would not have listened to it. If it becomes plain and patent that any diplomatic agent is using his position to do injury to American interests I would regard it as my duty to counteract such effort.

In the general it is within the purview of the duty of the diplomatic agent

to

to show to his countrymen any commercial opening that may occur; to introduce, unofficially, commercial agents to merchants in China, and, perhaps, to the local authorities, exercising due discretion in so doing. But it is not within the purview of his duty to bring any pressure to bear on the Chinese Government to secure jobs or contracts for any person.

If any of my colleagues are pursuing, as is alleged, this narrow policy, it will ultimately work its own remedy. The absolute

absolute independence
essential to the representative
of a foreign power, in order
that he may properly discharge
his duties, forbids that he
should be under the
slightest obligation to the
government to which he is
accredited. He cannot accept
favors today and tomorrow
press just, but distasteful,
claims with the indispensable
boldness and freedom that
such duty demands from
him. Even if qualified to
decide on the rival claims
of his countrymen in their
private business, the diplomatic
agent would inevitably incur
hostility

hostility were he to undertake to prefer one to another. But it is probable that he will not be qualified to decide on the respective merits of rival inventions, manufactures or business enterprises.

He must, therefore, confine himself to the promotion of general lawful trade and to the upholding of the common rights of his fellow citizens, merchants and manufacturers included.

If this view of diplomatic duty falls short of the popular expectation at home, I can only say that a year's experience has

has satisfied me that no amount of jobs or contracts procured by pressure or entreaty will compensate for the loss of influence and dignity which such conduct inevitably entails.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

Ans 11 Dec. 86
Draft J.W.M.

No. 228.

Mr Everett

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DEC 7 1886

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 14th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Audience with the Emperor.

Synopsis.

Requests instructions as to the conduct of this Legation in the negotiations to obtain an audience with the Emperor on his assumption of power.

No. 228.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 11th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As a further reference to the question of the assumption of supreme control by His Majesty, the Emperor of China, referred to in my dispatches numbered 167, 178 and 183, I have the honor to inform you that, notwithstanding the near approach of the date

date fixed upon for the ceremonies (7th Feb. 1887), no official notification of the fact has been made to the Foreign Representatives by the Chinese Government.

The decree from Her Majesty the Empress Dowager under date of July 19th last (See my dispatch No. 183) announcing her determination to continue to advise and direct His Majesty for a few years, can with difficulty be construed as an indication that the Emperor will not take a more prominent part in the government than heretofore.

However

However this may be, the question of the reception of foreign ministers by the Emperor will most likely be discussed at an early date by the Diplomatic Corps, and I would much like to have an expression of the views of the Department on the question.

The position of affairs is exactly parallel to what it was in 1873; with the exception of the Empress Dowager's continued participation in the affairs of State, and the arguments adduced by Minister Low (Foreign Relations 1873. Part I p. 117 et seq.) cover in all

all points the question as it now once more presents itself, although the precedent furnished by the audience of the 29th June 1873, will naturally tend to facilitate the negotiations which must inevitably take place before a satisfactory arrangement can be reached.

No progress has, down to the present day, been made towards establishing any relations, except those of a most formal description, between the Chinese officials, no matter whether they be high or

Low

low, and the foreign Legations resident at Peking, and the impression which this social ostracism must produce on the people cannot be favorable to our prestige.

I do not here allude to the subject of the Emperor's coming wedding, but here again we will probably meet with the same treatment as in 1872 (See Mr. Low to Mr. Fish No 203 op. cit. p. 130).

While thoroughly concurring in the general repugnance of our country to dwell upon or even seriously

seriously consider questions of ceremony, I cannot but consider that in the case of China the subject assumes exceptional gravity and that special instructions confirming or amending those of Mr. Secretary Fish to Mr. Low (No 115 December 21. 1872) would be most essential for the guidance of this Legation in the coming discussion of the question.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Copies for F.R. 87

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
8

No. 229.

Legation of the United States,
Peking October 16th 1886.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack, recte and approve. Dec 9 to author.
DEC 7 1886

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Settlement of Chungking riot claims.

Synopsis.

British Minister authorizes Mr. Bourne, with consent of Mr. Yamenn, to settle American claims. Heis not to accept less than Hs 25000

No. 229.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 16th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I was lately informed by the British Minister that the Chinese authorities at Chungking desired Mr. Bourne, the English Consular agent, to settle the claims of the American missionaries for damages. Sir John Walsham informed

informed me that he had directed Mr. Bourne to compromise the claims of the English missionaries and that if desired by me he would authorize Mr. Bourne to settle our claims also. I replied that I had no authority to direct Mr. Bourne to compromise the claims of the American missionaries without their consent. I stated that I would see the Superintendent, Mr. Gamewell, and get his consent to such deduction as he might see fit to make, and that Mr Bourne

must

must be limited to the amount that Mr. Gamewell might fix.

Yesterday I saw Mr. Gamewell. He very strongly insisted that the sum of Rs 28000, which he had formerly indicated to the local magistrate, was small and he was not at all inclined to consent to any reduction. I represented to him that I had had large experience in the trial of ~~tort~~ cases and that I had always found that if the responsible party at the beginning of proceedings offered a respectable

respectable compromise
it was better to accept it,
that securing the amount
in a lump was an advantage
which enabled the recipient
to use the funds in supplying
lost articles, at wholesale
prices; and besides the
certainty of recovery in any
case was an element that
ought not to be overlooked.
Mr. Gamewell finally
consented that Mr. Bourne
might by way of compromise
accept a reduction of ten
per cent, or, at the lowest,
Tals 25000 in full, being
a reduction of tals 3000.

2 Thereupon notified

the

the British Minister, who telegraphed to Mr. Bourne that, the estimated losses being Taels 28000, he might accept ten per cent less than this amount, but should not go below Taels 25000, as a compromise.

Thus the matter stands at present (It does not necessarily follow, however, that because the local authorities may agree on the amount of damages that they will be paid. I still anticipate that the Chinese Government will raise the question of payment of indemnity by the

omit * * *

the United States, will
delay the negotiations
until the House of Representatives
has acted on the bill
now pending, and in case
the bill is finally rejected,
will decline to pay damages
for injuries done by mobs.
The Department has before
it all the communications
of the Yamen on this question
and can form as accurate
opinion as to the intention
of the Chinese Government
as I can.

omit * * *

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mr Everett
to Mr K. 7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED

Sep.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 18th 1886.

Chas. Denby Jr. to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Encloses salary account.

One enclosure.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 18th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose herewith duplicate
statement of my salary
account, for the quarter
ending September 30th, against
which I have drawn my
draft on Messrs' Brown
Shipley & Co, London, in the
usual way.

I have the honor to be,
Sir

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Second Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED

Mr Everett 8

No. 230.

Legation of the United States.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. Dec 10 to
Copy to War Dept. Dec 10
Copy to Navy Dept. Dec 10
DEC 7 1886

Peking October 18th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Medical Staff of Chinese Army.

Synopsis.

An account of Dr. Lusher's attempt to induce the Chinese Government to establish a Medical Staff Corps for Army and Navy.

No. 230.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 18th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the attempt made during the Franco-Chinese war and since its conclusion to induce the Chinese Government to establish a Medical Staff Corps for the Chinese Army and Navy has resulted, apparently, in failure.

failure.

This plan was chiefly urged on China by Dr. Luscher, an American citizen and an ex-surgeon of the United States Army. Dr. Luscher came to China in May 1885 under advice of the Chinese representative at Washington. He reported for duty to the Viceroy at Canton, from whom he was immediately ordered to proceed, with two assistants from the Medical Missionary Society's hospital, to Tamsui, Formosa. The Governor-General built him a hospital with a capacity of 150 beds, which

which he designated the Tomura General Hospital, and men were sent thither from all parts of the island to be treated. Dr. Luscher remained throughout the war with the troops investing Kelung and at the capital Tpafoo.

In January 1886 I received a letter from him calling my attention to his proposal to organize, if possible, a medical department of the army and navy on a large scale, and requesting my assistance. His plan comprised the establishment of hospitals at the principal military

military and naval stations through the empire, under the direction of foreign surgeons. As a part of this scheme Chinese students were to be placed in these hospitals to study medicine and when they became competent the service was to be turned over to them. In reply to this letter I offered such assistance as might be consistent with my position.

The plan of this organization met with approval but it was generally considered impracticable to induce the Chinese Government

to

to adopt it.

In April last Dr Luecher came to Peking to further, if possible, his plans. Before arriving here, however, he had interviewed representatives of the Treaty at Tientsin, and was so much discouraged by their reports that, upon arrival here, he declined to make any further effort and abandoned the project.

The Shanghai papers since report that Dr Luscher has resigned his position, having definitely given up his plans, and will soon leave China.

D

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Mr Everett
No. 7

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 20th, 1886.

Mr. Wm. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Enclosing duplicate salary account
for 3rd Quarter 1886.

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 20th, 1886.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith a duplicate statement of my salary account for the quarter ending September 30, 1886.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill
Secretary of Legation.

Inclosure.

1- Salary account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

No 231. One enclosure Wm Everett 7

Two tin cases sent
11 Dec. 86.
Care Despatch Agent
San Francisco
to accompany Dec. 15 circular

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 20th, 1886.

Wm. Charles Denby.
to the
Secretary of State.
Subject
Requisition for Stationery
— -- —

No 231. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 20th, 1886.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to request the Department to furnish this legation, with a supply of stationery such as was sent last year, excepting rubberbands, wafers, and sealing wax stamps.

I make this requisition at this time, in view of the fact that the stationery cannot possibly reach here before next spring, by which time, this legation will require a fresh supply.

I will thank the Department to send a good
1/231. supply of Envelopes similar to enclosed sample and two flags about ten feet long.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Envelope addressed "State Department, Washington."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
30

No 232.

7 Aug. 3 Jan 87 October

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
DEC 7 1886

Peking October 28th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Plan for a Judicial Court
for China.

No 232.

Legation of the United States.

Peking Oct. 28th 1886.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following observations for your consideration.

The archives of the Department and the records of Congress show many schemes for providing for a Judicial Court in China.

The "Draft of a Proposed Act

act in the proceedings of the 47 Congress, Misc. Doc. 89, Senate contains many good points. I criticize it chiefly because it seems to be more elaborate than is necessary.

I regard the establishment of a Judicial Court for China as a fundamental reform. Simplicity in all governmental systems is much to be desired. With a proper court in operation in China the Department would be relieved from any supervision of legal matters, the Minister would cease to be a judge and the Consuls

Could

could confine themselves to their proper duties. The establishment of a court would do away with jails and marshalls, except at Shanghai, would make merchants and others than lawyers competent to become Consuls, would increase the respect of the Chinese for our courts, would insure a vigorous administration of the law, civil and criminal, would procure a fair trial for the accused and a proper prison for convicts, would in a great measure relieve the Consuls of attack on account of judicial action, would

place

place them beyond the reach of local hostility growing out of excitement over trials and would greatly redound to the dignity of the United States.

In the present condition of the public mind in China, with hostility to all foreigners, and especially to Americans, rampant, anything which enhances dignity and secures respect is desirable. There is no agency for this purpose so desirable as a court, because the Chinese are tenacious of dignity and great advocates of equity and justice.

Mr

My ideas are practical and simple. I care little about Supreme Courts, stated terms of court, or the paraphernalia of the profession.

The enactment of a law establishing in China the same system as prevails in the United States Courts in the various states, with probate jurisdiction added, is about all that we want. There must be modifications, of course, to suit the existing conditions as to the small number of Americans. Grand Juries should be dispensed with. The Consuls should occupy

occupy the position of United States Commissioners with the jurisdiction of justices of the peace added. They should have a very limited jurisdiction. They should try civil cases involving $200 and misdemeanors involving a fine of $50 with costs.

The Judicial Court should have original jurisdiction to try all misdemeanors felonies and civil cases involving more than $50. It should do the law work of China. Appeals should lie to it when the civil judgement exceeded $50

or

or the fine in the criminal case with costs exceeded $50. The Court should sit anywhere in the open ports where its presence would do good. No terms of court should be fixed. It should sit whenever and wherever the public good required.

There is no objection under the treaty to such a court. In cases brought by a Chinese a properly authorized official of his nationality could sit with the judge as the treaties provide.

What remains then of the Consular service? A Consul and an interpreter suffice

suffice. Give the Consul power to appoint a marshal for occasional cases or let the marshal for China appoint the interpreter or some other citizen as a deputy.

I think interpreters should be better paid than they are now and that all their time should be given to the Government.

I write my views as relating to China alone. But it would be easy, and perhaps desirable, to extend the system so as to provide for two or three judges who should do all the judicial work in Siam, Korea, Japan and

and Claims.

I do not regard it as at all essential to this system to provide a Court of Appeals or Supreme Court. If any supervision of judgements is regarded as indispensable the judges could sit in bank whenever necessary and hear appeals.

It must be born in mind that although in the state practice appeals in criminal cases are allowed, in the United States Court there is no appeal in these cases. It is only when the judges certify a difference of opinion that a criminal

Case

case reaches the Supreme Court.

An appeal in civil cases could lie as now to the United States Circuit Court of Californias.

The main proposition is to deprive Consuls of all unnecessary jurisdiction and have them attend to commercial matters only, and to provide for the efficient, dignified and intelligent administration of the laws.

The plan is to a great extent a copy of the English system. We cannot go far wrong if we adopt in the case the procedures of this great organizing nation. Sir Richard Rennie

Lords

holds court wherever it is necessary to do so.

Objections may be made on the score of expense. It is likely that the cost of such a court would be greater than that of the present system. But if we consider that jails and marshalls would be dispensed with except at Shanghai the increase would not be very great. All criminals confined for as long a period as sixty days could be sent to Shanghai. Here at the other ports could be confined in jails in the vicinage at the usual fees. The Government

should

should pay their fee.

The Judge's salary should not be less than $10000. The division of labor the difficulty of procuring quarters and a certain indispensable style make living in China very expensive. His jurisdiction should not be less than eight years.

I am not oblivious to the fact that legal objections may be raised to the proposed plan. For instance, as to the right to try a citizen for felony except on due presentment by a grand jury. The Supreme Court lately

lately held that there was no jurisdiction when the presentment was by information. But the same objections exist still more in the present system of trying the gravest cases by a council of advisers. Nothing can be more important than jurisdiction. The gravity of taking human life where a doubt exists is appalling. D. ..... But here without books I must leave all such considerations to the Department. Fortunately they could not be in better hands than those of the

distinguished

distinguished writer on criminal law, who is the Law Officer of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Not to be printed in For. Rel. aal

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 233.

W Everett 8

Legation of the United States.

Peking October 28th 1886.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask. that Read with much interest. will not be printed.
DEC 7 1886
aal

Dec 9. H. Cutler.

Mr. Denby to the

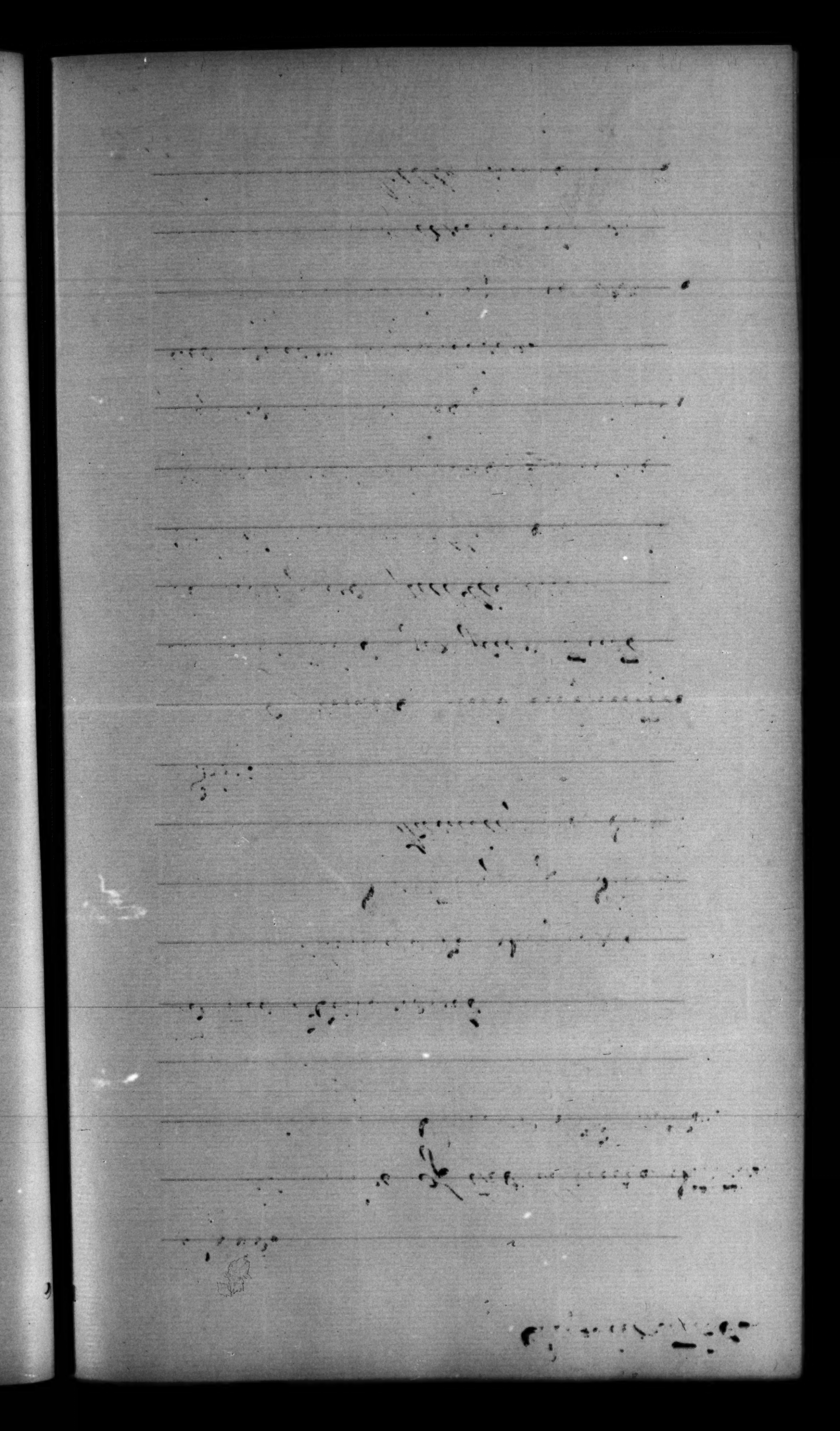
Secretary of State.

Subject.

France and the Catholics in China.

Synopsis

Jealousy of China at the attitude of France toward the Catholics. Effort to secure a Papal Nuncio. Mr. Denby thinks that some advantage might result to foreigners.



Confidential.

No. 233.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 28th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I mark this dispatch confidential for fear that it may be published. Criticisms on other countries reproduced in the Chinese papers create ill-feeling with the other legations.

The position of the French in China is anomalous. France has little trade with China.

China. She has no more perhaps than the twentieth part of the whole volume of trade. Her consuls and her diplomatic representatives have little of the definite commercial business of the representatives of England Germany, and the United States. Their main duty, seems to be to advise — missionaries. The Catholics of whom the French are protectors number about 1200000. This protectorate is a source of much jealousy on the part of the Chinese. China has seriously been endeavoring to procure the

accrediting

accrediting of a Papal Nuncio to the Imperial Court. The French resist this proposition. They desire to retain the prestige of power which is conferred by the numerous clergy, who have churches, convents, colleges and schools all over China. The accrediting of such an Ambassador in the 19th. century is a return to mediaeval times, but the plan is ingenious. I incline to the opinion that good would result to foreigners generally by the accomplishment of this purpose. All foreigners are liable to insult and injury when the ignorant populace

populace is roused to acts of violence against any nationality. The mob does not distinguish between "foreign devils".

With or without reason China has always complained that the Catholic Clergy interfered in municipal affairs, that they intervened in favor of their coreligionists before the local magistrates and constituted themselves the advocates and protectors in temporal matters of the Chinese convert. The late French war has aggravated the hostility of the Chinese. It is regarded as an anomaly that

that the least religious government in the world should be the protector of a religious sect. China sees clearly that it is not religious results that France cares for but national aggrandizement.

I am interested in the solution of the question whether a Papal Nuncio should be sent to China only as far as it touches the well being of foreigners in general. In that view I would regard it as beneficial, because it would tend to allay prejudice, to remove jealousy and to prevent outbreaks

out-breaks.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED

Mr Everett
8

No. 234.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Entrail & mail Dec 11 to Peking
do acted Dec 11 C.C.
DEC 8 1886 cs Hor.

Peking October 29th 1886.

Mr. Denby to the

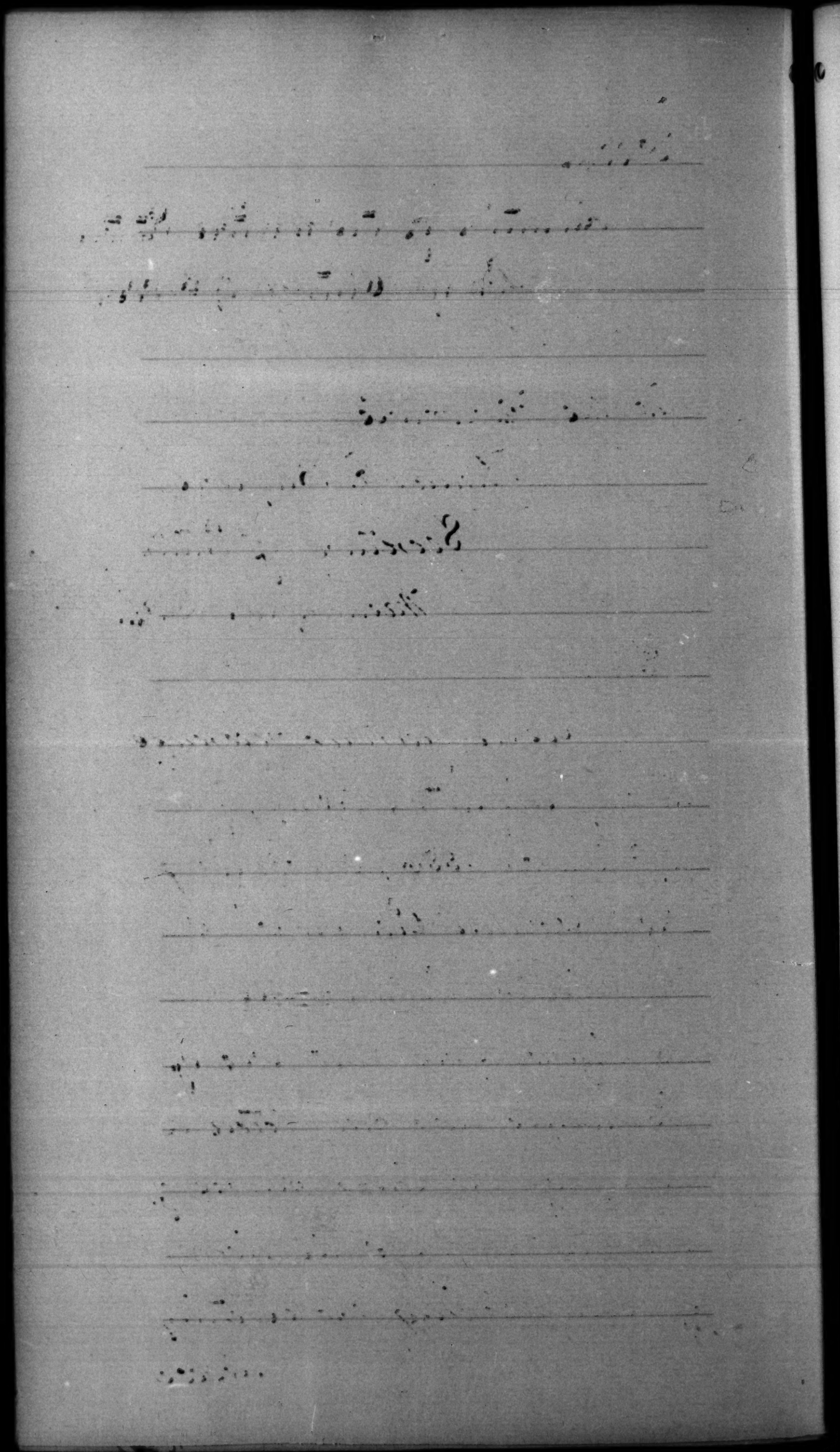
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Progress of the German Syndicate.

Synopsis.

A member of the German Syndicate has completed a survey of the Yellow River, preparatory to repairs. Improvement of docks and harbour at Port Arthur entrusted to French engineers. Further projects.



No. 234.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 29th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

As a further reference to my dispatch No. 119, of the 29th March 1886, concerning the German Commercial Syndicate, I have the honor to inform you that one of its agents has completed a survey of the lower course of the Yellow River in view of strengthening the existing

levee

levees and executing such works as may effectually check the inundations which year after year spread ruin over this section of the country. This useful work was done at the request and expense of the Governor of Shantung province, who is Director-General of the Yellow River works.

I may also mention, in connection with works to be performed by European engineers in this part of China, that the work of making docks and improving the harbour at Port Arthur, the forts at which place

have

have been recently finished,
has been given by Li Hung
Chang to a French engineer.
The estimated cost of this
undertaking is one million
dollars. The Germans used
every means to secure the
contract, but it is supposed
that it was given the French
as a douceur that might
help to induce the French
Government to allow the
Catholic Cathedral at Peking
(known as the Pei-T'ang) to
be demolished. This church
is within the Imperial City,
and the Empress has been very
anxious to secure the ground
on which it is built, being

desirous

desirous to erect thereon
a residence for herself. The
ground was originally
granted the Catholic Mission
here by the Emperor K'ang-
hsi in the 17th century, and
its possession was reassured
to the Mission by the Treaty
of 1860. The question of its
retrocession to the Emperor
has been under discussion
for some time and has been
submitted to the Pope by a
special agent of China at
the same time as that of
sending a Papal Legate to
China. Both measures have
been strongly opposed by
France, but the Chinese

Government

Government appears to be so anxious to carry both points, that it is not improbable that it will be willing to make some important concessions to France to attain these ends.

In connection with the proposed works to be undertaken at Port Arthur it may interest you to learn that it is reported that Li Kung Chang has purchased the plant and rolling stock of a small railway recently brought to Tientsin by French merchants to be there offered as a bait for Chinese purchasers.

Reports are also current

current about the establishment of a German Bank in China but the Legation has no definite information on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 235.

Mr Everett
8

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. Dec 10 86
Copy to For. Affs Committee (House) omitting marked passage at the end.
DEC 8 1886

Peking October 30th 1886.

Dec. 16 '86 Cridler

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Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

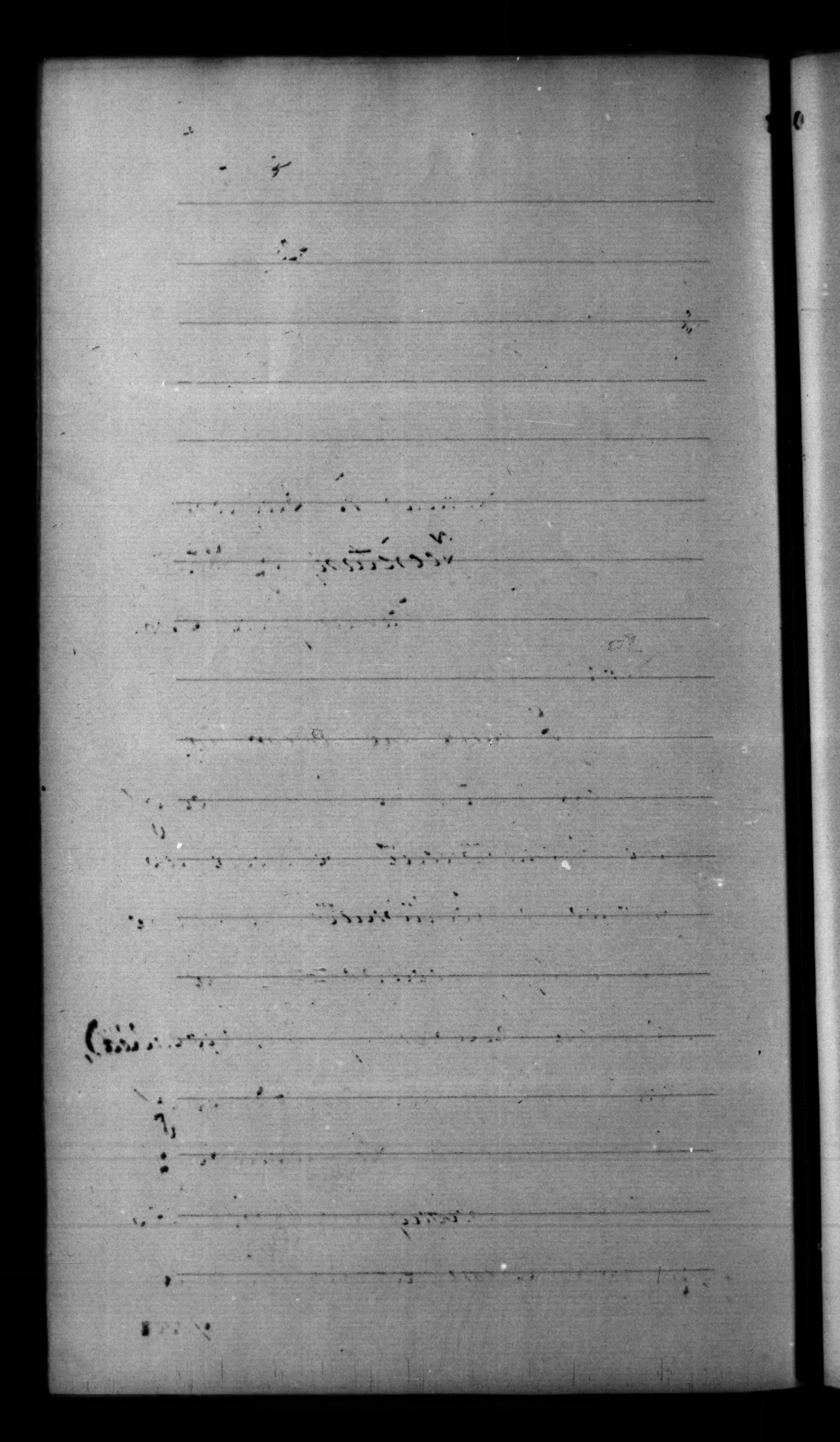
Subject.

The pending Indemnity Bill.

Synopsis.

Mr. Denby requests Department to use influence to secure passage of bill and asks that he be advised by telegraph if passed.

Withdraws suggestion for a proviso requiring payment missionary claims.



No. 235.

Legation of the United States.
Peking October 30th 1886.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that the influence of the Department be used, as far as is legitimate, to secure an early passage of the Chinese Indemnity Bill (so called), now pending in the House of Representatives. The passage of this bill among the first acts of legislation would have a good

good effect in China. The Chinese Government evidently regards its enactment as important as affecting its dignity, its standing before other nations, and its influence over foreign powers. These elements are more important to the Imperial Government than the mere money consideration.

I also particularly desire that the fact of the passage of this bill shall be, immediately on its occurrence, telegraphed to me. I desire to visit the Yamen and carry to them this definite information as a proper introduction

introduction to a full
consideration of the claims
of Americans now pending.

In this connection I
ought perhaps to withdraw
the suggestion heretofore made [No 212]
that a proviso might be
attached to the bill affecting
the payment of our claims.
The granting of such sums
of money is regarded in China,
as well as the United States
as an act of grace. To attach
conditions to such free gifts
might involve complications
hereafter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby